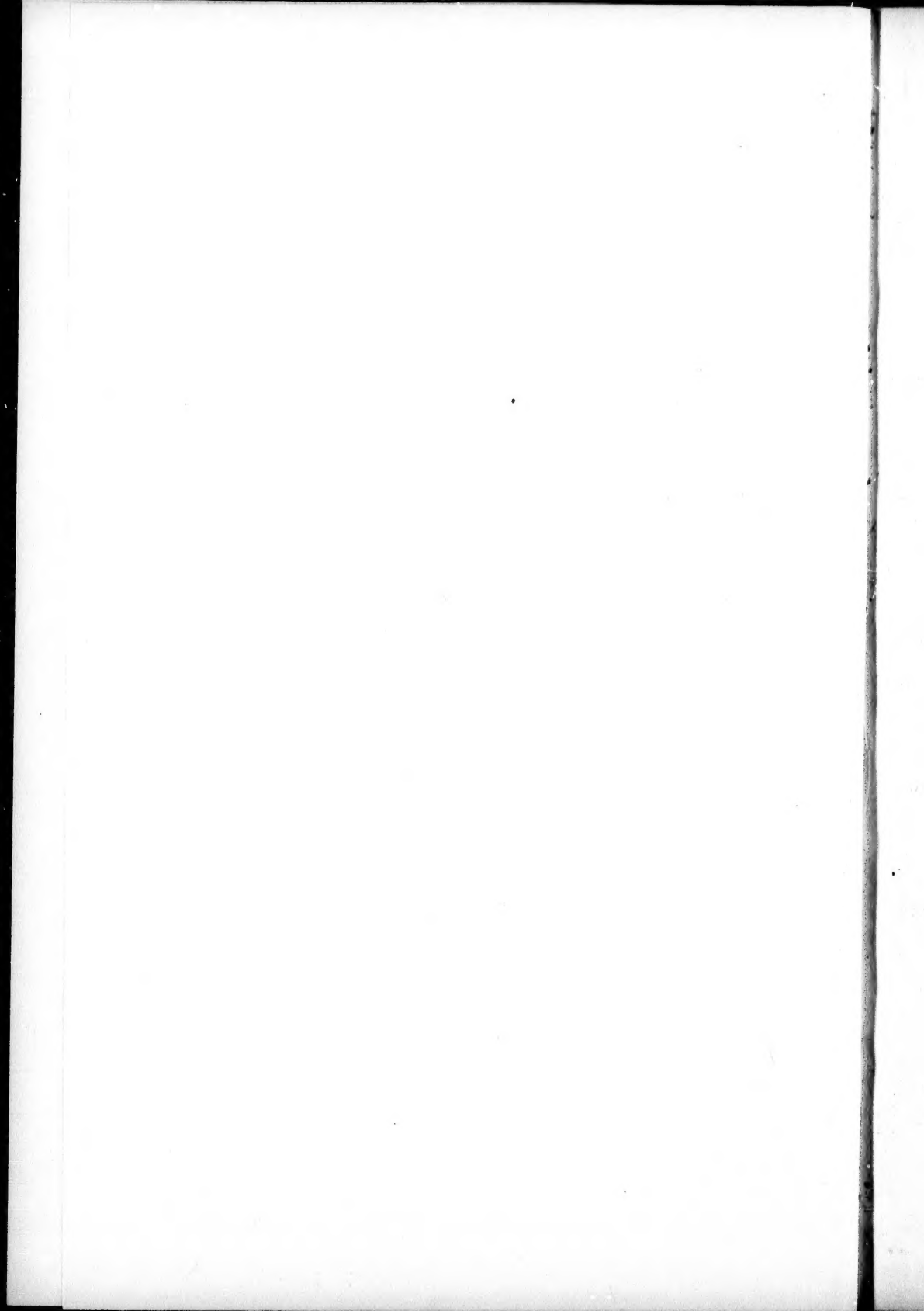




University of King's College, Toronto,

Upper Canada.

PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE,

APRIL 23, 1842 ;

AND

AT THE OPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY,

JUNE 8, 1843.

TORONTO:

H. & W. ROWSELL, KING STREET.

M DCCC XLIII.

BOWWELL AND THOMPSON, PRINTERS.

APRIL 23, 1842.

The Ceremony of Laying the Foundation Stone.

The proceedings of this memorable day ⁽¹⁾ commenced with the ceremonial, usually observed on the Anniversary of the Patron Saint of England. The St. George's Society, accompanied by the sons of St. Andrew and St. Patrick, repaired to the Cathedral of St. James, at 11 o'clock, where divine service was performed, and a Sermon, (on Daniel vi. ch. 10 v.) replete with vigorous and appropriate thought, and clothed in language of no ordinary beauty, was preached by the Society's Chaplain—the Rev. Henry Scadding, ⁽²⁾ M. A., of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Immediately after the conclusion of the Service, the Societies proceeded to Upper Canada College, to join the procession, formed in honour of laying the foundation-stone of the University. The order and component parts of the procession are described in the subjoined Programme :

Escort of 1st Incorporated Dragoons.

Pupils of the Home District Grammar School.

Head Master and Assistant of Home District Grammar
School.

Porters of King's College and Upper Canada College.

Superin^t of Grounds. Contractor. Superin^t of Building.
 Clerks of King's College Office.
 Pupils of Upper Canada College.
 Junior Masters of Upper Canada College.
 Members of the Faculties of
 Arts,
 Medicine,
 Law,
 Divinity.
 Architect. Bursar. Solicitor.
 Senior Masters of Upper Canada College.
 Council of King's College.
 Visitors of King's College.
 Bedels and Verger.
 Esquire Bedel.

SENIOR VISITOR

PRESIDENT

OF

Chancellor.

OF

KING'S COLLEGE.

KING'S COLLEGE.

His Excellency the Governor General's Suite,
 and Officers of the Navy and Army.
 Executive Councillors.
 Legislative Councillors.
 Members of the House of Assembly.
 Bailiffs.
 Mayor and Corporation of the City.
 Judge, Sheriff, and Warden of the Home District.
 Magistrates of the Home District.
 Band.
 Societies of St. George, St. Patrick, and St. Andrew.
 Masonic Society.
 Mechanics' Institute.
 Fire and Hook and Ladder Companies.
 Gentry.
 Escort of 1st Incorporated Dragoons.

At 1 o'clock precisely, His Excellency the Chancellor arrived at the gate of the College Avenue, in an open carriage and four, escorted by a party of the First Incorporated Dragoons. Here he was received by the President of the University, the Lbrd Bishop of Toronto, the Principal and Masters of Upper Canada College, and the Esquire Bedel, Wm. Cayley, Esq., M. A., of Christ Church, Oxford, and conducted to a chair of state, at the front door of the College, placed on a slightly raised platform, over which was suspended a canopy, tastefully decorated with ever-green boughs.

The following Address was then read by the Reverend Principal, Dr. McCaul, His Excellency standing in front of the chair, and attended by his Chief and Private Secretaries—Thos. W. C. Murdock, Esq., and Captain Henry Bagot, R. N.

ADDRESS.

Lætantes honore, quo urbem nostram dignatus es, Præfecte Celsissime, gratias tibi agimus, quod nos quoque haud indignos, quos visere velles, judicâsses.

Tibi in fidem et tutelam Collegium hocce tradimus, neque dubitamus quin Patroni munera libenter suscipias, et parvulos hosce Religionis et Doctrinæ cultores, quos tibi commendamus, favore amplectaris, atque eorum ingenia et studia benigne foveas. Spere rare liceat, illum, cujus operâ promptâ et studiosâ, Canada exoptans, Collegio Regali, dono regibus digno, donata est, nostrum quoque Mæcenatem esse haud dedignaturum.

Provinciae, tibi etiam, Cancellarie optime, hanc diem gratulamur, Universitatis Canadensis natalem, quam pectore bene fido, beneficiorumque tuorum memori, reponet nostra ætas,—reponent etiam,—

"Et nati natorum et qui nascentur ab illis."

Deus O. M. det ut diu Canadensibus pacis cùm commoda tùm decora præstes, et semper, ut hodie, tuum sit, ut "inter olivas hedera circum tempora tibi serpat!"

TRANSLATION. ⁽¹⁾

"Rejoicing in the honour, which Your Excellency has conferred upon this City, we feel deeply grateful that you have condescended to visit this Institution.

"We commend this College to your favour and protection, not doubting that you will gladly undertake the office of Patron, and that, looking benignantly upon these youthful votaries of religion and learning, you will foster their abilities and encourage their studies. We would indulge the hope that he,—by whose prompt and energetic action the province of Canada, earnestly desiring so great a boon, has been blessed with the princely gift of King's College,—will also deign to be our Mæcenas.

"We congratulate the province, we congratulate Yourself, O most excellent Chancellor, upon this day, the birth-day of the University,—a day which the present age will treasure up in grateful and retentive memory, and which will also be remembered for ever by—

'Our children's sons and each successive race.'

"May Your Excellency, through the favour of Almighty God, long continue to afford to this province the enjoyment of the arts as well as the blessings of peace, and as on this day, so may it ever be Your Excellency's characteristic, 'to wear as the chaplet on your brow the classic ivy twined round the olive, happy emblem of peace.'"

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Gratulationes Vestrae, tam sincere habitae, mihi gratissimae sunt. Collegio, quod commendavistis, haud deerit patrocinium meum, discipulosque vestros animo libenti in tutelam recipio. Nullum enim munus praestantius aut jucundius suscipere possum quam ea studia, quibus vos tam diligenter incumbitis, alere, quippe quae Reginae fidelitatem, patriae amorem, et Deo reverentiam summam, tribuere doceant.

Dies haec mea in memoriâ penitus insidebit, speroque Canadenses Universitatis Torontoniensis bonis fruenter, ejus natalem "meliore lapillo" quotannis numeraturos.

Hanc Provinciam, Britannici imperii subsidium et ornamentum, diu pace beet, Deum precor et oro,—ut Religione et doctrinâ pariter cum opibus augeatur.

TRANSLATION.

"It is with no ordinary feelings of pleasure, that I receive your cordial congratulations. Be assured that your College shall receive my countenance and support, and that I will gladly extend protection and fostering care to the pupils of the institution. I can indeed undertake no duty more excellent or more congenial to my feelings than to cherish those studies to which you so zealously devote yourselves, for they inculcate the rendering of allegiance to the Queen, attachment to father-land, and profound reverence to God. This day will for ever be imprinted on my memory, and I hope that it will ever be regarded by the inhabitants of Canada, whilst enjoying the blessings of the University of Toronto, as a most auspicious and memorable anniversary.

"It is my earnest prayer to Almighty God that this province, which at once strengthens and adorns the British Empire, may long be blessed with peace, that it may flourish alike in wealth, learning, and religion."

Immediately on the termination of this part of the ceremony, the tolling of the College bell gave the signal for moving to the site of the University; ⁽¹⁾ the vast procession gradually uncoiled itself, and His Excellency the Chancellor, with the President on his right and the Senior Visitor (the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson), on his left, proceeded on foot down the College Avenue, lined on either side by soldiers of the 93rd Regiment, and thence through the streets which lead to the University Avenue, each section of the rear of the procession, after he had passed through its open ranks, falling into its appointed place. The countless array moved forward to the sound of military music, in the most perfect order, and in strict accordance with the preconcerted arrangements. The sun shone out with cloudless meridian splendour upon perhaps the fairest scene that Canada has ever beheld. On marched the long and glittering line through the fine budding plantations of the Avenue, innumerable groups studding the side-walks, but not marring the outline of the procession. ⁽²⁾ As it drew nearer to the site, where the stone was to be laid, the 43rd Regiment lined the way, with soldiers bearing arms, and placed, on either side, at equal intervals. The 93rd regiment was not on duty here; but in every direction the gallant Highlanders were scattered through the crowd, and added by their national garb and nodding plumes to the varied beauty of the animated scene. When the site was reached, a new feature was added to the interest of the ceremony. Close to the spot, the north-east

corner, where the foundation stone was to be deposited, a temporary building had been erected for the Chancellor, and there, accompanied by the officers of the University and his suite, he took his stand. Fronting this was a kind of amphitheatre of seats,⁽¹⁾ constructed for the occasion, tier rising above tier, densely filled with ladies, who thus commanded a view of the whole ceremony. Between this amphitheatre and the place where the Chancellor stood, the procession ranged itself.

Order having been commanded and observed, the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the President of the University, read the following address :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

In tendering to Your Excellency our grateful acknowledgments for the lively interest, which you have taken in accelerating the commencement of the University of King's College, I am giving expression to the feelings, not of this assembly alone, but of all the inhabitants of the province. The Institution had long stood in abeyance from causes, which I will not mar this happy hour by calling to remembrance. We shall be better employed in offering mutual congratulations, that they are now removed, and that this auspicious day, long anxiously looked for, has at length arrived—a day never to be forgotten in the history of Canada, and which, connecting itself with the first acts of Your Excellency's administration, becomes, we trust, the harbinger of internal peace, and of happier times.

To found an ordinary seminary of learning, has ever been esteemed an object of honourable ambition ; but to lay the foundation of a Royal College like this, destined to diffuse, through so vast a region as the

United Province, sound knowledge and pure religion, is a proud distinction, which is seldom attained, and which, associated in imagination as it must be, with so many coming blessings to the people over whom you preside, will become a source of delightful recollection to Your Excellency while life remains.

Not only the present, but countless generations yet unborn, will have abundant cause to rejoice in the proceedings of this day—proceedings which give life to an Institution, calculated, under Divine Providence, to advance the glory of God and the best interests of man.

The University of King's College is designed to be as strictly collegiate, both in discipline and character, as the circumstances of this new country will admit : and for this purpose it will keep in view, in its progress, the glorious models, furnished by the Parent State, to which Science, justly so called, and Christian truth are so much indebted ; and it will raise, on a like basis, such a superstructure, as shall fully meet the wants and circumstances of this great colony, as well as the particular destination of each of the numerous students by whom it will be attended.

When undertaking any work of importance, it has ever been the practice of Christian believers to seek for divine light and protection. Let us then, in accordance with so pious a custom, begin with offering up our prayers to Almighty God for a blessing on this solemn occasion, and for guidance and support to all who now are or may hereafter be in any way connected with this ROYAL INSTITUTION, whose actual existence this passing moment commences.

The Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., of Trinity College, Dublin, Principal of U. C. College, then offered up the first prayer :

Almighty God, without whose favour and protection the noblest designs of man are brought to nought, look down, we beseech thee, in thy infinite goodness, upon the work which we are about to commence.

Grant, O most merciful Father, that the University of King's College may ever acknowledge Thee as its great builder, our blessed Saviour himself being the chief corner-stone. On Thy holy word we lay the foundation, in full trust that so long as it is established upon this rock, it shall stand for ever, a monument of thy goodness and loving-kindness. Mercifully vouchsafe to it a bountiful measure of thy richest grace, and grant, O Lord, grant that it may ever prove a blessing to the land, training up physicians skilful to heal,—lawyers ready to succour and defend,—and priests clothed with righteousness and salvation.

May our children's children, within the walls about to rise, be taught that knowledge, which can alone make them wise unto salvation,—the knowledge of Thee, whom to know is life eternal.

Look down, look down upon us, O God, we beseech Thee, and prosper Thou the work of our hands,—through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Rev. H. J. Grasett, B. A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, a member of the University Council, and one of the Lord Bishop's Chaplains, followed with this Prayer :

“Let us pray for Christ's holy Catholic Church, that is, for the whole congregation of Christian people dispersed throughout the world, particularly for that pure and reformed part of it to which we belong.

“For all Christian Sovereigns, Princes and Governors, especially Her Most Excellent Majesty, our Sovereign Lady, Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, over all persons and in all causes within her dominions, supreme :

“For Adelaide the Queen Dowager, the Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family.

“Pray we also for all those who bear office in this part of Her Majesty’s dominions, and herein more particularly for the Governor-General ;

“For the Ministers and Dispensers of God’s Holy Word and Sacraments, whether they be the Archbishops, particularly William, Lord Archbishop of this Province, or Bishops, particularly John, Lord Bishop of this Diocese, or the inferior Clergy, the Priests and Deacons ; for the Executive and Legislative Councils, the Judges, Magistrates and Gentry of the Province ; that all these, in their several stations, may serve truly and faithfully to the honour of God and the welfare of his people, always remembering that strict and solemn account which they must themselves one day give, before the judgment seat of Christ.

“And that there never may be wanting a supply of persons duly qualified to serve God, both in Church and State, let us pray for a blessing on all Seminaries of sound learning and religious education, especially the Universities of our native country ; and, as in duty bound, for this Royal foundation of King’s College ; for the Right Honourable the Chancellor, the Right Reverend the President, the Visitors, and all the Council of the same.

"Pray we likewise for the Civil Incorporation of this City; for the Worshipful the Mayor, the Aldermen, and all that bear office in that Body.

"Lastly, let us pray for all the Commons of the Province; that they may live in the true faith and fear of God, in dutiful allegiance to the Queen and in brotherly love and Christian charity one towards another. And, as we pray unto God for future mercies, so let us praise His most holy name for those we have already received; for our creation, preservation, and all the blessings of this life; but, above all, for our redemption through Christ Jesus; for the means of grace afforded us here, and for the hope of glory hereafter.

"Finally, let us praise God for all those who have departed this life in the faith of Christ, beseeching him that we may have grace so to direct our lives after their good examples, that with them we may be partakers of his heavenly kingdom. These prayers and praises let us humbly offer up to the throne of heaven, in the words which Christ himself hath taught us,—Our Father, &c."

"*Lauda Zion*," a piece of sacred music,⁽¹⁾ was then performed, after which the Hon. L. P. Sherwood⁽²⁾ presented to the Chancellor, the gold and silver coins, and the bottle in which they were presently afterwards placed; and the Hon. W. Allan,⁽³⁾ the Charter and papers.

The bottle was then corked, tied down, and covered with wax and tinfoil, by Mr. John Beckett, Chemist; and his Excellency placed it in the excavation, destined for its reception

The Hon. W. H. Draper,⁽¹⁾ the Attorney-General,
read the Latin Inscription upon the Plate :

COLLEGII. REGALIS. IVXTA. TORONTO—
CVM. DIPLOMATE. TVM. AGRIS. IAMPRIDEM. DONATI.
PER. MVNIFICENTIAM. SVMMAM. CVRAMQVE. PATERNAM.
GEORGII IV. BRITANN: REGIS.
AVCTORITATEM. VALENTM. AC. STVDIVM. SINGVLARE,
PEREGRINE. MAITLAND. ORD: BALN: EQ:
VLTERIORIS. CANADÆ. PRÆFECTI
ET. MENTEM. PROVIDAM. SEDVLAMQVE. OPERAM.
IOANNIS. STRACHAN, S. T. P.
TVNC. TEMPORIS. ARCHIDIACONI. EBORACENSIS.—
FVNDAMENTA. HOC. LAPIDE. POSITO. IECIT.
CAROLVS. BAGOT. A. M.
EX. ÆDE. CHRISTI. APVD. OXONIENSES,
ORD: BALN: EQ: SVMMIS. HONORIBVS. PRÆDITVS.
IDEMQVE. IN. SEPTENTRIONALIS. AMERICÆ. PARTIBVS.
IMPERIO. BRITANN. FELICITER ADIECTIS
VICE. REGIA. RERV. SVMMAM. ADMINISTRANS.
ET. VNIVERSITATIS. IAM. IAM. ORITVRÆ. CANCELLARIVS,
VOLVIT. VIR. EGREGIVS.
VT. CANADÆ. STATIM. ESSET. VBI. IVVENTVS.
RELIGIONIS. DOCTRINÆ. ARTIVMQUE. BONARVM. STVDIIS,
ET DISCIPLINA.
PRÆSTANTISSIMVM. AD. EXEMPLAR.
BRITANN: VNIVERSITATVM.
IMITANDO. EXPRESSIS. IPSA. IAM. FRVERETVR. EADEMQVE,
POSTERIS.
FRVENDA. TRADERET.

IX. KAL: MAIAS.
ANNO. SALVTIS. NOSTRÆ. MDCCCXLII.
VICTORIÆ. AVTEM. BRITANN: REGINÆ. QVINTO.

OPERI. TANTO. TALIQVE. FAVSTISSME. INCHOATO. FAVEAT.
QVL INCEPTA. NOSTRA.
SECVNDARE. SOLVS. POTES. DEVS. O: M: PER DOMINVM
NOSTRYM ET SALVATOREM IESVM CHRISTVM.

NOMINA. VISITATORVM.

HON. I. B. ROBINSON.

" I. B. MACAVLAY.

" I. JONES.

" A. McLEAN.

" C. A. HAGERMAN.

NOMINA. EORVM. QVI. SVNT. E. CONCILIO.

HON. ET. REVERENDVS. IN. CHRISTO. PATER.

IOANNES STRACHAN. S. T. P. EPISCOP. TORONTO.

PRÆS.

HON. R. S. JAMESON.

HON. R. B. SVLLIVAN.

" GVL. DRAPER.

" GVL. ALLAN.

" A. CVVILLIER.

" I. S. MACAVLAY.

REV. I. McCAVL, LL: D:

" L. P. SHERWOOD.

REV. H. I. GRASETT. A: B:

H. BOYS. M. D. . . . BVRSARIVS.

THOMAS. YOVNG. . . . ARCHITECTVS.

The Hon. R. S. Jameson,⁽¹⁾ Vice Chancellor, then read an English translation of the above :

Sir Charles Bagot, Master of Arts, of Christ Church, Oxford, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Governor General of British North America, and Chancellor of the infant University, laid the Foundation-stone of King's College, near Toronto ;—which, through the great munificence and paternal care of George IV., King of Great Britain and Ireland, the prevailing influence and conspicuous zeal of Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Bath, and Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and the sagacious fore-

sight and unwearied exertion of John Strachan, Doctor of Divinity, at that time Archdeacon of York,—had long been chartered and endowed.

It was the desire of our illustrious Chancellor that the youth of Canada should, within their own borders, enjoy without delay, and transmit to posterity the benefits of a Religious, Learned and Scientific Education, framed in exact imitation of the unrivalled models of the British Universities.

April 23rd, 1842, In the Fifth year of Victoria,
Queen of Great Britain.

To a work so important and useful, commenced under the most happy auspices, may that Almighty Being, who alone can bring all our efforts to a successful issue, vouchsafe His blessing, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Visitors :

The Honourable John Beverley Robinson,
The Honourable James Buchanan Macaulay,
The Honourable Jonas Jones,
The Honourable Archibald McLean,
The Honourable Christopher Alexander Hagerman.

Council :

The Honourable and Right Reverend John Strachan,
D.D., Lord Bishop of Toronto, and President of
the University,
The Honourable Robert Sympson Jameson,
The Honourable Austin Cuvillier,
The Honourable William Henry Draper,
The Reverend John McCaul, LL. D.

The Honourable Robert Baldwin Sullivan,
 The Honourable William Allan,
 The Honourable John Simcoe Macaulay,
 The Honourable Levius Peters Sherwood,
 The Reverend Henry Grasett, B. A.

The Chancellor then placed the plate,—which was of brass, and secured in a case of zinc soldered down,—over the bottle. The Hon. (Capt.) J. S. Macaulay presented the Trowel, which is a beautiful piece of workmanship executed by Mr. Stermett of this city: the handle is of ivory tipped with the acorn and oak-leaf in silver, and the blade, if we may be allowed the expression, is also of silver, joined by appropriate chased decorations to the handle, on which is the Bagot crest, tastefully executed in dead silver. The blade bore this inscription:

This
 trowel
 was used
 at the ceremony
 of laying the
 Foundation-stone
 of the University of
 King's College,
 near Toronto, in Canada,
 April 23rd, 1842,
 by
 His Excellency the Right Honourable
 SIR CHARLES BAGOT, G.C.B., M.A., Ch. Ch. Oxford,
 Governor General of British North America,
 and
 Chancellor of the University.

Visitors :

The Honourable J. B. Robinson,
 The Honourable Jas. B. Macaulay,
 The Honourable J. Jones,
 The Honourable A. McLean,
 The Honourable C. A. Hagerman.

President :

The Honourable and Right Rev. John Strachan, D.D.
 & LL.D., Lord Bishop of Toronto.

Council :

The Honourable R. S. Jameson,
 The Honourable A. Cuvillier,
 The Honourable W. H. Draper,
 The Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.,
 The Honourable R. B. Sullivan,
 The Honourable W. Allan,
 The Honourable J. S. Macaulay,
 The Honourable L. P. Sherwood.
 The Rev. H. J. Grasett, B.A.

Registrar and Bursar :

Henry Boys, M.D.

Architect :

Thomas Young, Esq.

“Nisi Dominus ædificaverit domum, in vanum laboraverunt qui ædificant eam.”

After taking the trowel in his hand, the Chancellor waited till the FOUNDATION-STONE was let down into its place. His Excellency then smoothed the mortar,

—and receiving the square from Mr. Young, the architect,—the plumb-line from Mr. Ritchey, the contractor,—and the mallet from Mr. Hill, the superintendent, applied these instruments to their proper purposes.

The Artillery immediately fired a salute of nineteen guns, and the band struck up the National Anthem.

The Lord Bishop then dismissed the Assembly with this Prayer and the usual Blessing :

“O God, who art the Father and Lord of all beings, and glorious in all perfection, we Thy children desire to offer unto Thee our most hearty and unfeigned thanks for permitting us to live and to see this day, and to commence, under Thy blessed guidance, so great a work.

“Prosper the work, we beseech Thee, to a happy conclusion, and grant that so many of us as Thy good Providence may preserve to witness its solemn Dedication, may join together in heart and in Spirit, in praising Thy Holy Name, and in supplicating Thy grace and mercy on its future objects.

“Grant that it may continue, for endless generations, a fruitful memorial of Thy goodness and loving kindness to this favoured land—and that, sanctified by Thy blessing, it may promote for evermore Thine honour and glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord.”

The immense multitude testified their joy at the consummation of this great event, by giving three cheers for Her Majesty—three for Sir Charles Bagot—three for the Lord Bishop—and three for the Chief Justice.

The procession then returned, with unbroken ranks,⁽¹⁾ to Upper Canada College, and, having attended His

Excellency to the Principal's house, dispersed after fresh ebullitions of gratified feeling.

After a short interval, the Chancellor and officers of the University, and those individuals⁽¹⁾ whose official position had procured for them an invitation, repaired from Dr. McCaul's house to the Large Hall of Upper Canada College, as guests of the Principal and Masters of that Institution. Here a fresh scene of beauty and pleasure met the eye.⁽²⁾ At the upper end of the room, an elevated table was spread with an elegant and plentiful cold collation; while at the lower end, tables were temporarily constructed for holding the entertainment provided for the Boys by the Council. From the roof were suspended green festoons of hemlock branches; a bust of the Queen graced an appropriate niche; and casts from the antique were ranged along the walls. Dr. McCaul, the Principal, took the head of the table, with the Chancellor on his right, and the Bishop on his left, and the rest of the company were placed in suitable order. Latin Graces were pronounced by A. Wickson, of the 5th Form, Second K. C. Exhibitioner, before the entertainment commenced, and by S. Cosens, of the 5th Form, First K. C. Exhibitioner, at its conclusion.

Dr. McCaul then rose and proposed the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, very nearly in the following terms :

"It is, I am persuaded, wholly unnecessary for me either to preface, or even to mention the toast, which stands first on my list, for when did the festal cup ever pass round amongst Britons, and the first libation was not in honour of their Sovereign? When has a joyous occasion been celebrated amongst us, in which loyalty

has ever forgotten to offer the first tribute of affection to our Queen?

"In this expression of our feelings, we are not influenced by regard to mere usage, for often as the toast has been given, the thrill of emotion, with which it is received, is never weakened, and the rapturous cheer, with which it is hailed, is ever prolonged with the same hearty warmth. Neither does it flow from the unimpassioned sense of the duty, which we owe to the chief magistrate of the State, nor yet does it arise from any cold calculation of the benefit, which must result to the social system, from habits of honouring those, to whom honour is due. No, our loyalty is based on higher principles; we are animated by a chivalrous attachment, and devoted affection, solemnized by veneration—and the tribute of respect, which our lips offer, is but the overflowing of hearts, full of dutiful love, and that love hallowed by religious feeling, for the youthful sovereign, whom the Almighty has placed on the throne of her fathers, as the Ruler over us.

"Fill, then, gentlemen, for a toast—the first and best at every festival of Britain and Britain's Colonies —'The Queen.'"

The announcement was followed by a storm of cheers, regulated, however, in its bursts, by the Hon. W. H. Draper, who, at the request of the Reverend Principal, gave the word at this and the subsequent toasts.

After the outpourings of youthful exultation had subsided, the learned Principal again rose and gave the health of "His Excellency, the Chancellor of the University."

“ If on any ordinary occasion the honour devolved on me of proposing the toast which I am now about to give, I should feel embarrassed by the necessity of dilating on the qualities which become the statesman and the politician, and should shrink from subjects, for the due consideration of which I am but ill-prepared, and which I dare not hope to treat in language adequate to the merits of the individual whose health I am about to propose. But at present, your attention is not to be directed to political sagacity, or diplomatic skill, for I give you the health of our distinguished guest, not as a tried and trusty Ambassador, nor as an able, impartial, and active Governor, but as a faithful and zealous Chancellor. Upper Canada is indebted, deeply indebted—and she feels and acknowledges her obligations—to the military rulers who have been sent to her by the parent state. Grateful Canada has not forgotten—she never can forget—what she owes to a Simcoe and a Brock. Need I add the name of our noble founder, Lord Seaton, of whom it may with truth be said, that he was devoted “*tam Minervæ quam Marti?*” But this day has shown that a fairer and brighter garland may be formed of the olive of peace than of the laurel of victory. We can now understand that, however bad the versification of the great orator of antiquity may have been, the thoughts were good, the moral most true ; for with justice may we say that this occasion furnishes the best comment on “*Cedant arma togæ.*” To enlarge on the advantages which must arise from the University, now for ever associated with the name of him who has honoured us with his presence to-day, would lead me too far,—let me then, without farther preface, give you, as a toast, Him to whom the present generation owes much, and further

generations shall owe more,—SIR CHARLES BAGOT,
CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY."

Prolonged and rapturous cheering, the clear silvery voices of youth blending with the fuller tones of manhood, succeeded this toast : and immediately after His Excellency arose, and was pleased to express himself in the following manner,—imparting additional interest to his beautiful sentiments by the mellow and dignified and feeling tones in which he spoke :—

" DR. McCAUL AND GENTLEMEN,

"Allow me to offer to you my unfeigned thanks for the very flattering compliment which you have done me the honour to pay me ; and I hope that you will allow me at the same time to congratulate you, the city of Toronto, and the whole province of Canada, upon the successful commencement of the great and good work in which we have been this day so auspiciously engaged. Felix, Faustumque sit ! Brought up myself in the University of Oxford, I feel that I am not altogether an incompetent judge of the extensive and endless blessings which flow from institutions similar to hers. I have ever considered the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge as the breasts of the mother country. From them has been derived, through a succession of ages, that wholesome and invigorating nutriment which has led to her gigantic growth. From them have been derived all the comforts of pure and social religion,—all that is useful and beneficial in science,—all that is graceful or ornamental in literature. These same blessings, gentlemen, unless I greatly deceive myself, we have, under Providence, this day transplanted into these mighty regions. There may they continue from generation to

generation! There may they serve to instruct, enlighten, and adorn your children's children through ages yet unborn, as they have for many ages past the children of our parent state! That it will be so, I entertain no doubt. From the pure flame which burns upon the holy altars of those venerable establishments, we have this day brought a spark which will rapidly spread itself with equal purity, and, I trust, with equal splendour over our western world.

'Nosque ubi primus equis Oriens adflavit anhelis,
Illic sœva rubens accendit lumina Vesper.' "

The subjoined Latin Ode was then recited by W. G. Draper of the 7th Form :

Opem canenti, Pierides, mihi
Et ferte vires ! nam vereor puer
Ut versibus dicam politis
Nomina quæ peritura nunquam.

O ! si mihi esset Mæonius vigor !
Mææ Camenæ nunc meritis modis
Devolverent laudes paterni
SEATONIS, egregii et BAGOTI.

Quid debeas illi, Anglia, vulnera et
Testis Rodrigo—quid memorem magis
Sæpe hostium fusas manus, et
"Prælia conjugibus loquenda?"

Evenit at pax—et cupidus boni
Huc venit heros trans mare Atlanticum
Prompturus obscuram indolem ; ædes
Hæ monumenta manent honoris.

En ! hic Bagotus (nomen honoris, et
 Primo Ricardo tunc etiam benè
 Notum) statimque, ut Cæsar alter,
 Hic Venit, Hic Videt, atque Vincit !

Matris suæ Almæ tam meminit benè
 Nobis honores ut similes dare
 Cupiverit ; surgit sub illo
 Relligionis et Artis ædes !

Io ! triumphe ! flos Canadensium !
 Est Alma nobis mater—et æmula
 Britanniæ hæc sit nostra terra,
 Terra diu domibus negata !

Cani et loquaces cùm referent senes
 Hujus diei facta suis ; suos
 En ! nomen effari docebunt
 Clari Equitis Caroli BAGOTI.

TRANSLATION.

Your aid, ye muses, hither bring
 To me a youth unskill'd to sing
 Great names in classic strain.
 O ! had I but old Homer's fire,
 How boldly would I strike the lyre,
 And praise a noble twain !

Seaton ! Rodrigo can attest
 The patriot fires that warm'd thy breast,
 And wounds that grace thee well.
 Peace came—and o'er the foaming brine
 She brought thee here to raise this shrine
 Where Learning loves to dwell.

Then Bagot,—name, in days of old,
 By Hist'ry in her page enroll'd,—
 A second Cæsar came :
 Came, saw, and conquer'd—wav'd his hand,—
 And then descended on the land
 A more resplendent flame.

For mindful of those golden hours
 Which flitted mid' the classic bowers
 Of Isis, far-fam'd stream,—
 The blessings of his earlier years
 He will'd for us,—and lo ! appears
 A rising Academe.

Joy to this fair Canadian land !
 Joy to her youth, an ardent band,
 To deeds of virtue vow'd !
 For them an infant Oxford springs,
 And Christian science radiance flings
 Where once the Indian bow'd

To idol-gods. This hour so bright
 Grey-headed eld shall oft recite
 With pride to youthful ears ;
 And Bagot's fame transmitted down,
 Circled with amaranthine crown,
 Shall greener grow with years.

To this succeeded the recitation of some Greek
 Anacreontics by Norman Bethune, of the 7th Form :

'Αλαλάζειτ' ὦ φίλοι νῦν
 'Αλαλάζειτ' ἡδ' ἑταῖροι
 Φαρέτρη βέλος τ' Ἐρωτος
 Τό βρέφος τε τῆς Κυθήρης—

Τάδε πάντα—χαιρέτωσαν.
 Διόνυσον οὐκέτ' ἄδω,
 Ἀμελῆς δὲ καὶ ῥόδοισι
 Κεφαλὴν καταστέφουσιν.
 Τί δὲ δεῖ με νῦν ἐπαινεῖν;
 Σοφίην, φίλην Ἀθήνῃ,
 Σοφίην, φίλην τε Φοῖβῳ.
 Τόδε καλλιφεγγὲς ἡμᾶρ
 Μεγάλας δόσεις δίδωσι.
 Γένος ὕψεται τόδ' ἡμᾶρ,
 Νέον ἢδ' ἄμεινον ἀνδρῶν.
 Σοφίης πάτος φανείται
 Φανερός· ποθοῦσι δάφνην
 Ἀνέρες, ῥόδον βαλοῦσι.
 Τάδε τίς θεῶν δέδωκεν
 Ἀνέρων τε, τίς μέγιστος;
 Ἀπέχει· λιγεία Μοῦσα
 Πλέον αἶδεταί λέγειν νῦν
 Ἐμ'—ἐναντίον ΒΑΓΩΤΟΥ.

TRANSLATION.

Raise, my friends, the gladsome shout!
 Let the voice of joy ring out!
 Let the verse no longer flow
 For blind Cupid and his bow:
 Bacchus kindles not my Muse:
 Wreaths of roses I refuse
 To entwine around my brow,—
 Say, what theme inspires me now?
 Wisdom, who the Gods above,
 Pallas and Apollo love.
 Great the gifts this happy hour
 From its lap on us doth shower.
 Hence a nobler race shall spring,
 Ripe in deeds for bards to sing;
 Henceforth Wisdom shall appear
 With a torch, as noon-day clear:
 Classic-Laurel shall o'er-power
 Roses,—Pleasure's favourite flower.

By what God, or god-like mind,
 Are these noble ends design'd?
 Stop—for BAGOT's stately mien
 By my timid muse is seen;
 Trembling, she would fain retire,—
 Hark!—her quiv'ring notes expire.⁽¹⁾

Dr. McCaul then proposed the health of the Lord Bishop, President of the University, amidst loud and long continued applause:

“In proposing the toast, which stands next on my list, I have the satisfaction of knowing, that however I may fail in doing justice to the estimation, in which we hold the subject of it, none of us can fail in cordially receiving and gratefully welcoming it. On any occasion, connected with the moral and intellectual advancement of Canada, the name of the Right Reverend Prelate on my left would be most justly and appropriately introduced—but at the festival, which we are at present celebrating, we gladly recognize the peculiar and especial claims, which his Lordship has to our respect and regard, not merely as Canada's first and most successful instructor of her youth, but as the father of the University of King's College.

“It is not my intention to trace his Lordship's laborious and useful career, whilst engaged in the work of education—or to detail the difficulties, which his steady perseverance, and unremitting exertion surmounted, in effecting and confirming the establishment of a Provincial seat of learning, under a royal charter—the remembrance of these is still fresh in the memory of many of those who surround me—I will merely observe, that it is to him, that the Province is indebted for a Robinson—and others too, who by their private

virtues and public worth, grace the highest offices in the Colony, and that if it had not been for his untiring efforts, we should never have witnessed the proud and glorious scene which we beheld to-day. Long then may his Lordship be spared to rejoice over the realisation of those hopes, which he so long cherished, and to behold the prosperity of an institution, which is indebted to him, under Providence, for its existence—long may he be spared to discharge the high and sacred duties, which he so faithfully executes, and increase the debt of gratitude, which Canada owes him, for his educational labours, by raising many an additional spire to grace her scenery—by filling many an additional pulpit with faithful preachers of Christ and his salvation.”

His Lordship rose, and replied in few but touching words. He declared that he had looked for this day for forty years, and that the present was the happiest moment of his existence. His feelings were evidently almost too strong for him, and spoke with an eloquence far beyond that of words. The company shortly afterwards separated: and in the evening, the Lord Bishop (the President) entertained, at dinner, the Chancellor, Visitors and Council of the University.

On Sunday morning, April 24th, His Excellency attended divine service, in the Cathedral, when the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B. A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, preached an appropriate sermon,⁽¹⁾ and made some admirable allusions to the event of the preceding day. On the following day, at 6 o'clock, His Excellency left the house of the Hon. W. H. Draper, Attorney-General for Canada West, (whose guest he had been during his stay in Toronto) and proceeded to the Government Wharf, where he embarked in the *Traveler* steamboat, for Kingston.

JUNE 8, 1843.

Opening of the University.

The Council of the University, having obtained permission from his Excellency the Governor, and the Executive Council, to occupy the former Parliament Buildings, until the erection of their own edifice was sufficiently advanced to afford the necessary accommodation, determined to commence the work of instruction with as little delay as possible.

They were prevented, however, from carrying this determination into effect at as early a period as they desired—principally by the severe and protracted illness of the Chancellor, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, which subsequently terminated in his lamented death.

At length, in the month of May, 1843—the Professors (who had been selected in England) having arrived—and the temporary Lecture Rooms, Hall and Chapel, being prepared—public announcement was made, that the first Matriculation of Students would take place on Thursday, June 8th.

The ceremonies of this day, so long and so anxiously expected by the Province, commenced in the Chapel,⁽¹⁾ where Divine Service was performed, in the presence of a large congregation—the Rev. Professor Beaven (officiating Chaplain) saying Morning Prayer—and the lessons for the day being read by F. W. Barron, Esq., Classical Master of Upper Canada

College. After service, the doors of the Hall,⁽¹⁾ were thrown open, and that spacious apartment was in a short time filled, by those who had obtained tickets of admission. The Rev. the Vice President then received His Worship the Mayor and the Corporation of the City,⁽²⁾ and conducted them to the seats reserved for them. The Procession immediately afterwards entered in the following order, and took the position, appropriated for each section of it ;

I. UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Pupils.

Ex-Pupils.

Porters.

Masters.

II. UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

Porters.

Students.

Bursar and Curator.

Professors.

Vergers.

Bedels.

President.

Vice-President.

III. GRADUATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Doctors of Divinity.

Doctors of Law.

Doctors of Medicine.

Bachelors of Divinity.

Masters of Arts.

Bachelors of Law.

Bachelors of Medicine.

Bachelors of Arts.

Immediately opposite the principal entrance of the Hall, a wide aisle, between the ranges of benches, conducted to a carpeted dais, on which were the seats,

reserved for the officers of the University and College, and Graduates in full Academic costume. At the remote extremity of the dais, on an elevated platform, was placed the Chancellor's chair, which remained unoccupied, as the pressure of public business prevented his Excellency, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Metcalfe, from honoring the University by his presence on the occasion. On either side, sat the Visitors and the ex-officio Members of the College Council, and the chair in front was occupied by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the President. On his Lordship's right and left hand were ranged stalls for the Professors—

The Rev. JOHN McCaul, LL. D.

Professor of Classical Literature, Belles Lettres, Rhetoric, and Logic.

The Rev. JAMES BEAVEN, D. D.

Professor of Divinity, Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy.

RICHARD POTTER, Esq., M. A.

Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

HENRY H. CROFT, Esq.

Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy.

WM. C. GWYNNE, Esq., M. B.

Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

JOHN KING, Esq., M. D.

Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

WM. H. BLAKE, Esq., B. A.

Professor of Law.

WM. BEAUMONT, Esq., M. R. C. S. L.

Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.

The benches behind them were filled by the Graduates who had entered in the procession, and the

Masters of Upper Canada College. Here also accommodation was provided for a large body of the clergy in their robes.

An interval of a few feet separated the Students from the dais, and in the remote distance, under the gallery, the Pupils and Ex-pupils of Upper Canada College were distributed.

When the members of the procession had taken their seats, the Registrar of the University, Henry Boys, Esq., M.D., called up the Students, and they subscribed the declaration of obedience to the Statutes, Rules, and Ordinances, each, when he had signed, withdrawing to the robing-room, where he put on the Academic costume,⁽¹⁾ and then returned to the hall.

The following are the names of those, who on this occasion, subscribed the declaration :⁽²⁾

Mr. Barron (Fredk W.)

(Incorporated from Queen's College, Cambridge.)

Mr. Baldwin (Edmund)

Mr. Bethune (Norman)

Mr. Boulton (Chas. K.)

Mr. Boulton (Henry J.)

Mr. Cathcart (Joseph A.)

Mr. Crookshank (George)

Mr. Draper (W. G.)

Mr. Grasett (Elliott)

Mr. Hagerman (James T.)

Mr. Helliwell (John)

Mr. Jarvis (Wm. P.)

Mr. Jessopp (Henry B.)

Mr. Jones (Edward C.)

Mr. Lyons (Wm. M.)

Mr. Macaulay (John J.)

Mr. McDonell (Samuel S.)

Mr. McLean (Thomas A.)
 Mr. Maule (Arthur D.)
 Mr. Patton (James)
 Mr. Roaf (John)
 Mr. Robinson (Christopher)
 Mr. Sharpe (Alfred)
 Mr. Smith (W. Larratt)
 Mr. Stanton (James)
 Mr. Stennett (Walter)

Inaugural Addresses were then delivered by the President, the Vice President, Mr. Chief Justice Robinson, and Mr. Justice Hagerman.

THE HON. AND RT. REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.—I feel very sensibly that no light duty is laid upon me on this auspicious day. We are assembled to celebrate the opening of the University of King's College—an event to which many have been looking forward for nearly half a century. It is a consummation of the greatest importance to the well-being of this great colony, and the proceedings with which it is attended will henceforth become matter of history. I can, therefore, in no better way commence the business of the day, than by giving a brief narrative of its rise and progress from its first dawning to the present hour. The time will come when every, the smallest particular respecting the origin of this Institution—the delays it had to suffer, and the obstacles it had to surmount—will become matter of the deepest interest to its many sons.

When the independence of the United States of America was recognized by Great Britain in the peace of 1783, this Province became the asylum of those faithful subjects of the Crown, who had during the

revolutionary war adhered to their King and the unity of the Empire. And it is pleasing to remark, that in 1789—little more than five years after their first settlement—they presented a memorial in accordance with the same noble principles to his Excellency Lord Dorchester, then Governor General of British North America, on the subject of education; in which—after lamenting the state of their children, growing up without any instruction, religious or secular—they request his lordship to establish a respectable seminary at Kingston, which was, at that early period, the principal town in this division of the colony.

To this representation Lord Dorchester paid immediate attention, and gave directions to the Surveyor General to set apart eligible portions of land for the future support of schools in all the new settlements.

Those lands, however, remained unproductive; the settlers were few in number and thinly scattered; and before any substantial benefit could be derived from such reservations, the Constitutional Act was passed dividing the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, and conferring upon each a distinct government.

Soon after the passing of this act, General Simcoe—a gentleman of great piety, literature and science, and most devoted to the welfare of the province, was appointed Governor. After exploring its resources and making himself well acquainted with its wants, he applied himself earnestly to the religious and secular education of the people. Unfortunately for Upper Canada, his administration was of short continuance; and before he was able to complete the establishment of a seminary of learning adequate to the requirement of the colony at that time, he was removed to a higher

government, and after his departure it was dropped and forgotten.

At length the Legislature, in their session of 1797, took up the subject of public instruction, and agreed in a joint address to the Imperial Government, imploring that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to direct the proper authorities in the province to appropriate a portion of the waste lands of the crown for the purposes of education,—that such lands, or part thereof, should be sold, in order to produce a sufficient fund for the purpose of erecting and endowing a respectable grammar school in each district, and likewise a college or University for the instruction of the youth of the whole province in the different branches of liberal knowledge. This was the first time that a University was publicly mentioned as necessary for the colony, and it has never, from that time to this, the day of its happy consummation, been forgotten; but has occasionally been mentioned as one of the most important objects that could be desired for the well-being of the country.

To this address an answer was immediately returned by his Grace the Duke of Portland, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, communicating in the kindest terms his Majesty's readiness to shew his parental care for the welfare of his subjects, and informing the Legislature of his gracious intention to comply with their wishes by establishing grammar schools where required, and in due time other seminaries of a larger and more comprehensive nature, for promoting sound learning and a religious education. Orders were at the same time sent to the Hon. Peter Russell, then at the head of the government, to consult the Executive Council, the judges, and the law officers of the crown, and to call upon them to report in what manner and to

what extent a portion of the crown lands might be appropriated and rendered productive for such important purposes. These gentlemen drew up a very interesting report on the subject, and recommended that as soon as the sale of the lands could be made available, four grammar schools should be established—one for each of the districts into which Canada West was at that time divided. The report likewise recommended the founding of a University at Toronto (then York), as the most central position, whenever the Province should require such an institution, and that one half at least of the lands set apart, be reserved for its support.

Owing to the small value of land, it was soon discovered that the sum required would far exceed any fund that could be expected from the appropriation; that in fact the whole of it, consisting of more than half a million of acres, would scarcely suffice for a single Grammar School. All further proceedings were therefore postponed till the increase of population and growing settlements made the lands more valuable.

This prospect, however, was so distant, that the Legislature began to feel it necessary—limited as were the funds at their disposal—to do something effectual towards the promotion of education. A law was accordingly passed, in 1807, establishing a Grammar School in every district, in which the classics and mathematics were to be taught; and thus a commencement of education was made of great importance to the country. Had the revenues of the Province admitted, or had the lands become sufficiently available, so good a spirit prevailed that the University would have been commenced at the same time. But this not being the case, the Legislature wisely determined in favor of District Schools, as more generally useful in the then

state of the Province than a higher seminary, because at them such an education might be obtained as would qualify young men for the different professions. Moreover, such schools would become excellent nurseries for the University, when it was necessary to establish it.

The advantages anticipated from the establishment of the District Schools, have been more than realised, and the wisdom of the Legislature fully justified in preferring them to seminaries of higher name; for during the period of thirty-six years, in which they have been in operation, they have sent forth hundreds of our youth, many of whom are now eminent in their professions, and would do credit by their talents and acquirements to any literary institution.

Though necessarily delayed, the prospect of establishing the University was never lost sight of; for in 1810, when a law was passed to increase the representation in the Commons House of Assembly, it was among other things provided, that whenever the University was established, it should be represented by one member.

In 1822, his Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland invited the attention of his Majesty's government to the unproductive state of the school lands, and obtained leave to establish a board for the general superintendence of education throughout the Province, and to place at its disposal, for the support of new Grammar Schools where they might be wanted, a portion of the reserved lands, retaining a sufficient endowment for the University. The duties assigned to the board were various and important. All the schools in the colony were placed under its care, and the President was required to make occasional visits to the different districts, in order to ascertain on the spot the actual

state of the common and district schools; to correspond with the local authorities respecting education in their respective vicinities; to recommend proper school books, and thus introduce uniformity of system through the whole country. During its short continuance, the board was most active and useful; but the colony increased so rapidly, under the administration of that excellent and amiable Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, in wealth and population, that the want of a University became every day more evident; and yet after it was felt almost universally to be required, even in the opinion of the most indifferent, there was no prospect of a productive endowment. We were greatly discouraged by observing that even the Board of Education could not, with the most unremitting exertions, dispose of their lands at any reasonable price; for so long as the government continued to confer grants gratuitously on all applicants capable of becoming useful settlers, there were few or no purchasers.

The cry, however, for the University, became daily more urgent, and the more respectable inhabitants very justly complained that there was not, in either Province, an English seminary above the rank of a good school at which a liberal education could be obtained. And thus the youth of more than three hundred thousand British subjects had no opportunity of receiving instruction in the higher branches of knowledge.

To the necessity of supplying this deficiency, the attention of the provincial government was in 1823 most anxiously directed, and as an available endowment was the great desideratum, a method of securing one in a very short time was happily discovered. From the first settlement of the Province, two-sevenths of all the lands in the settled townships had been reserved—one for the maintenance of a Protestant clergy, called

Clergy Reserves—the other still remained for special purposes, at the disposal of government, and were called Crown Reserves. These latter being still in the Crown, had become in many places very valuable, from the settlements around them, and if brought into the market would command reasonable prices, much more than the lands which had been originally appropriated for the Grammar Schools and University, which had been carelessly selected, and continued from their remoteness almost unsaleable. Now to secure a competent endowment for the University, it was submitted by Sir Peregrine Maitland to his Majesty's government to exchange a portion of the School Lands for a like quantity of Crown Reserves. For the mere purpose of granting lots to settlers, the School Lands were as useful to the government as the Crown Reserves; but such an exchange, if it could be effected, would place at his Excellency's disposal an endowment which might be made almost immediately available. After examining the proposal, Sir Peregrine Maitland gave it his cordial approbation; but not deeming it within his power to make the exchange without special instructions, he determined to refer the matter to the King's government, and at the same time to apply for a royal charter for establishing the University. As local information and many explanations might be required, instead of confining himself to writing on the subject, his Excellency committed the duty to me of soliciting in person such royal charter and endowment.

Entrusted with this agreeable commission, I left Toronto, (then York) on the 16th of March, 1826, and reached London on the 27th April, and lost no time in bringing the objects of my journey under the notice of his Majesty's government.

It is impossible for me to express in suitable language the gratitude I then felt and still feel to the late Lord Bathurst and Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, for the warm interest they took in forwarding the measures I had in view. Nor am I under less obligation to James Stephen, Esq., at that time law adviser to the Colonial Department, and now Under-secretary of State. Mr. Stephen not only suggested but assisted me in drawing up the articles proper to form the basis of the charter. Indeed without his kind and able advice and assistance I must have failed. He was indefatigable in removing difficulties and meeting objections raised against the principles upon which we deemed it wise to construct the charter; all of which he could the more easily do, from his great legal knowledge and intimate acquaintance with similar documents. His friendly advice and aid were the more acceptable as they were cordially and readily given, and never intermitted when required, through the whole time that the charter was under consideration.

The charter of the University of King's College was not hastily settled. It was nearly a whole year under serious deliberation. It was repeatedly referred to the late Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Dr. Mannors, who doubted the propriety of assenting to an instrument so free and comprehensive in its provisions. It was considered not only the most open charter for a University that had ever been granted, but the most liberal that could be framed on constitutional principles, and his Majesty's government declared that in passing it they had gone to the utmost limit of concession.

On my arrival in this Province with the charter and authority for the endowment, the Chancellor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, lost no time in forming the College

Council. Schedules of the lands were prepared, and in obedience to his Majesty's commands they were secured by patent to the corporation of the University of King's College.

In his speech from the throne on the 15th January, 1828, his Excellency informed the Legislature that his Majesty (King George the Fourth) had been graciously pleased to issue his letters patent, bearing date at Westminster, the fifteenth day of March, in the eighth year of his reign, establishing in the Province a College, with the style and privileges of a University, to be called "King's College," to which was annexed a munificent endowment—an event which the Lieutenant Governor regarded among those objects which were the most to be desired for the welfare of the Colony. In acknowledging this communication, the Legislative Council expressed their grateful feelings for so valuable a boon; but the House of Assembly returned thanks in very measured terms—"if the principles upon which it has been founded shall upon inquiry prove to be conducive to the advancement of true learning and piety, and friendly to the civil and religious liberty of the people." Indeed much pains had been taken, by calumnies and misrepresentations, to poison the minds of the people against the charter, and induce them to send petitions against it, most of which contained the most convincing evidence, that the signers had never read the document. Nevertheless, these petitions had the effect of inducing the House of Assembly to pass an address, on the 15th February, to the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, requesting a copy of the charter, information respecting the endowment, and other matters connected with the institution. A copy of the charter and an account of the endowment were transmitted, as requested, on the 29th February;

and on the 20th March, an address to his Majesty was agreed upon by the House of Assembly, in which objections were urged against the charter of the University, as being of a nature too exclusive.

This address attracted the notice of a select committee of the House of Commons; and in their report on the civil government of Canada, on the 22nd July, 1828, they advise a change in the constitution of the College Council, so that no religious test may be required, and that a theological professor of the Church of Scotland should be established in addition to that for the Church of England, whose lectures the candidates for holy orders in the respective churches should be required to attend.

In the mean time, the College Council proceeded to get a minute and accurate inspection of every lot of the endowment, to enable them to judge of its true value, and to become acquainted with every circumstance concerning it, whether occupied or otherwise, so that they might do justice to the important trust committed to them, and at the same time act fairly by individuals.

Sir Peregrine Maitland also obtained from government an annuity of one thousand pounds sterling, out of the proceeds of lands sold to the Canada Company, towards erecting the necessary buildings for the University. A site the most eligible that could be procured was selected for the buildings; plans and specifications on a respectable scale were under consideration, and every thing portended the speedy commencement of the institution, when its great promoter and patron, Sir Peregrine Maitland, was removed to a better government.

A very few days after Sir John Colborne, now Lord Seaton, assumed the administration of the Colony, he convened the College Council, and acting, it is

supposed, under special instructions, stated that no farther steps should be taken towards bringing the University into operation. His Excellency's communication was made in terms the most positive; for he declared that one stone should not be put upon another, until certain alterations had been made in the charter; and he utterly refused, as Chancellor, to concur in any measures having for their object the progress of the institution.

Under the circumstances, thus announced in a manner altogether unusual and not likely to be forgotten, the College Council could but submit, in the earnest hope that a more correct consideration of the subject would lead to a removal of a prohibition for which there was not, in my judgment, and I believe in that of any member at that time, adequate cause.

But however unfavourable the instructions given to the new Chancellor, or the impressions made upon his mind against proceeding with the University, he must not be deemed an enemy to education; for he urged the propriety of enlarging the foundation of the Royal Grammar School, in order that it might better serve as a preparatory seminary to the University, when established. To this the College Council readily gave their consent, and to so great an extent, as to incur a very heavy responsibility in advancing, to build Upper Canada College, large sums out of the endowment of the University: and it is only justice to remark, that the institution has well answered the purposes for which it was erected.

In his speech to the Legislature, on the 8th January, 1829, Sir John Colborne notices the University very slightly, and only in connexion with Upper Canada College: but even this was enough to awaken turbulent spirits; and on the 20th March, the house passed

various resolutions modifying the charter, and presented them with an address to the Lieutenant Governor, to which his Excellency promised his ready attention.

No farther proceedings appear to have been had regarding the University, till the session of 1831 and 1832, when another address to the King was adopted, bearing date the 28th December, praying that the charter of King's College might be cancelled on account of its exclusiveness, and another granted more open in its provisions. On the 4th January, 1832, his Excellency replied "that he has reason to believe that either the exclusive provisions considered exceptionable in the charter of King's College have been cancelled, or that such arrangements have been decided upon by his Majesty's government as will render farther applications on this subject unnecessary; but that a charter solemnly given, cannot be revoked, or its surrender obtained, without much delay." This language evidently alluded to a despatch from Lord Goderich, now Lord Ripon, which was soon after laid before the College Council, proposing to the members of the corporation to surrender the charter granted by government, together with the endowment, on the assurance from the Secretary of State that no part of the endowment should ever be diverted from the education of youth.

In an able report, the College Council stated their reasons for refusing compliance with this extraordinary request, and that they did not think it right to concur in surrendering the charter of King's College, or its endowment. The College Council farther observed, that they did not feel or profess to feel a sufficient assurance, that after they had consented to destroy a college founded by their Sovereign, under as unres-

tricted and open a charter as had ever passed the great seal of England for a similar purpose, the different branches of the Legislature would be able to concur in establishing another that would equally secure to the inhabitants of this colony, through successive generations, the possession of a seat of learning, in which sound religious instruction should be dispensed, and in which care should be taken to guard against those occasions of instability, dissension and confusion, the foresight of which had led, in our parent state, to the making an uniformity of religion in each University throughout the Empire, an indispensable feature in its constitution.

“If the objections entertained by the Council against the surrender of the charter were not insurmountable, no stronger inducement could be offered than the request which his Lordship’s despatch conveys; for the Council cannot fail to be sensible, that such a request can have been dictated only by a supposed necessity for departing from established principles, in order to promote the peace and contentment of the colony.

“With the opinions, however, which the Council entertain, and with the opportunity of forming those opinions, which their residence in the colony affords them, they could never stand excused to themselves or others, if they should surrender the charter, supposing it to be within their power, so long as there is an utter uncertainty as to the measures that would follow. The moral and religious state of more than three hundred thousand British subjects is at present involved in the proper disposal of these questions; and before very many years will have elapsed, more than a million will be affected by them. The Council, therefore, whatever results may be obtained by other means, could not

“justify to themselves the assuming the responsibility of
 “endangering the very existence of the institution.
 “They feel bound to look beyond the movements and
 “discussions of the passing moment, and could not, even
 “if they concurred in the view of the present expediency,
 “consent to pull down the only foundation which at
 “present exists in Upper Canada for the advancement
 “of religion and learning upon a system which has not
 “yet been repudiated by the government in any part of
 “her Majesty’s dominions.”

The College Council then proceeded to state, that for the sake of peace they were disposed to concur in some such modifications, as have been since forced on the Institution by the Legislature ; not that they considered them improvements, but because the Government seemed to give them countenance : it being their conviction that a college for the education of youth in the principles of the Christian religion, as well as in literature and the sciences, is less likely to be useful and to acquire a lasting and deserved popularity, if its religious character is left to the discretion of individuals and to the chance of events, and suffered to remain the subject of unchristian intrigues and dissensions, than if it is laid broadly and firmly in its foundation by an authority that cannot with any reason be questioned.

It would be tedious and without profit to enter more minutely on the present occasion into the persevering opposition to the establishment of the University during the remainder of Sir John Colborne’s administration. It is, however, melancholy to contemplate the Legislature lending itself to destroy an Institution calculated to cherish affection to the Government and the purest principles of religion ; and yet the chief thing that connects the Colonial Administration of

that time with our kindly remembrance is Upper Canada College, which was at first sought to be established on the ruins of the University. How much more honoured would this Administration have been, had it cherished King's College as well as its nursery, and how many hundreds of our youth would have hailed its memory with grateful praise, who are compelled to deplore its causeless opposition to that Institution, which would have conferred upon them that liberal education which they desired, and the loss of which can never be retrieved.

Sir Francis B. Head, with that ardent spirit, and intuitive apprehension of whatever is good and noble, which characterised him, saw the vast advantage of establishing the University soon after he came to the Government: and although he could not prevent the Legislature from making some changes in the charter, to which the College Council most reluctantly assented, he deserves the greatest praise for preventing farther innovations. The charter having been thus settled, Sir Francis Head readily concurred, as Chancellor, with the College Council, in adopting the measures necessary for bringing it into operation. But just as the preliminary steps were arranged—contracts for the buildings ready to be signed, and Professors and Teachers about to be appointed—the rebellion of 1837 broke out, and for a time suspended this and many other excellent measures projected by that able and independent ruler. After the suppression of the rebellion, Sir Francis Head resigned the Government, to the great sorrow of all the loyal and more intelligent inhabitants; and during the two following short Administrations, no proceedings were had respecting the University, worthy of notice or commendation. It was however hoped that more auspicious times were aris-

ing, and that the blackness of the past would be forgotten.

The short interval which intervened between the lamented death of Lord Sydenham and the arrival of Sir Charles Bagot, was a blank in the history of the University: but no sooner had Sir Charles Bagot assumed the Government, than King's College engaged his particular attention. Being himself a scholar and a university man, he saw at once the vast importance of such a seminary in a rising country, and he set his heart upon its immediate establishment. In accordance with his ardent desires on this subject, the first distinguished step of his Administration was to come to Toronto and to lay the foundation stone. It is a day ever to be had in remembrance, and only second to this on which the business of the Institution begins. Notwithstanding his lamented illness, Sir Charles Bagot never ceased to take the warmest interest in the welfare of the University, and his memory in connection with it will be most kindly remembered, when the miserable politics of the times, which destroyed his peace, and in all probability shortened his precious life, shall be buried in total oblivion.

So much obloquy has been thrown upon the charter of King's College by party violence, enlisting the passions against it, and refusing information in its favour, that it cannot be out of place on the present occasion to show, that no college exists so little exclusive as King's College would have been, had it been permitted to proceed under its original constitution. It was open to all denominations of Christians,—even the professors, except those appointed to the council, were not required to be of the Church of England: it excluded no one from the benefits it offered; and although it preserved unity of religion in the governing power, it

rested on a more liberal basis than any similar institution in Europe or America.

The wise and uniform practice of Christian Nations has ever been, to give a religious character to their literary institutions, nor is there a College or University in Christendom, founded on any other principle : the infidel attempt called the London University has signally failed, as all such godless imitations of Babel ever must.

Of the two great English Universities it is unnecessary to speak, as they are in truth interwoven with the glorious church which blesses that land. In Scotland all Schools and Universities are under the special direction and control of the National Church ; nor can any thing be taught contrary to, or inconsistent with her faith, worship, discipline and government.—The recent pestilential discovery, that religion should be separated from education, has never been admitted by the Kirk of Scotland ; nor has the complete exclusion of all but her own principles from her parochial schools and Universities, impeded the moral and literary progress of the Scottish population. Far from it. To what but a sound education based on her established religion, is Scotland indebted for her moral improvement? Her whole system of instruction has religion for its basis, and is placed under the immediate and active superintendence of the parochial clergy ; and to this wise and judicious arrangement must be attributed the superiority of her people over those of most other countries.

But this system of exclusion, if it can be so called, has equally prevailed in all those literary institutions of the United States which have acquired any reputation. Unhappily for the cause of truth, Harvard University, the best endowed Seminary in that country, is

said to be wholly Unitarian: and, however much the prevalence of such views is to be deplored, yet the consequence is internal peace on this the most important of all subjects.

The second place among the colleges, in the United States, is usually accorded to Yale—a college exclusively directed by Congregationalists; yet we have never heard that the public has taken offence at this exclusiveness, or that the Legislature of Connecticut has interfered in any other way than to confer gifts and honours on the institution.

Nearer home we find the same exclusive principles prevailing in the different colleges of Lower Canada. In that Province, there is not only an ample provision for the Roman Catholic parochial clergy, but likewise the farther advantage which in every country has appeared necessary for the maintenance of religion—namely, the endowment of colleges and seminaries, in which, while the various branches of human learning are taught, the rising generation is at the same time instructed in the doctrines of christianity, and familiarized to their own mode of worship.

Even in this Province, two colleges have been recently established strictly exclusive; one under the superintendence and authority of the Wesleyan Methodists; the other under the guidance and controul of the Church of Scotland. Those institutions have a decided religious character, nor will their governors admit any other denomination to interfere in any part of their management or modes of instruction. Nor are they looked upon—nor ought they to be looked upon, with jealousy or dislike. They bear no unequivocal character, and emit no uncertain sound; and those who prefer the education, secular and religious, which they offer, are certain of obtaining what they

desire. Such are some of the considerations which prove that the original charter of the University of King's College was neither exclusive nor restrictive, when compared with colleges of reputation in Europe and America.

The same considerations also convince me that had the University been permitted to proceed under the royal charter without alteration, it would have been far more efficient for all the purposes intended, than in its present form. But so much evil and inconvenience had arisen from continued disputes and delay, that the College Council thought it expedient, in 1837, to concur in some modifications, more especially as the opponents of the institution had become somewhat more moderate, and promised to content themselves with such alterations as should not essentially change the character of the University as a royal institution, or interfere with the power and dignity which it possesses as emanating from the Sovereign, and which can be obtained in no other way, and for the loss of which no benefits in the power of the Legislature of this Province to confer, would in any degree compensate.

The alterations introduced relate to the governing power—the removing of tests and qualifications, except a declaration of belief in the authenticity and divine inspiration of the Old and New Testament, and in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. The Sovereign continues founder and patron of the University: its endowment remains, and those privileges which distinguish a Royal from a Provincial University—privileges which extend through the British empire and all its dependencies. The principle of unity has indeed been broken, but if the college be hereafter left alone, I feel assured that it will soon diffuse the most precious benefits over the province.

Having thus touched briefly upon the history of the University of King's College, it only remains to make a very few remarks on the way it proposes to meet the requirements of the royal charter, which establishes a college for the education of youth in the principles of the christian religion, and for their instruction in the various branches of science and literature which are taught in the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland.

Such requirements embrace all useful knowledge—classical literature, mathematical and physical science, mental philosophy, law, and the healing art, in all their various departments; and they are all, as the charter provides, to be based on our holy religion, which ought indeed to be the beginning and the end of education in a christian country. It is at the same time to be observed, that in the communication of divine instruction, special care will be taken by the proper authorities to prevent any undue interference with those students who do not belong to the Church of England. No step will be permitted that is not in accordance with the provisions and intentions of the amended charter; nor will a faithful adherence to the limitations they contain, be found in practice so difficult as many are disposed to imagine.

Parents not of the Church of England have a right to expect that their children, who come for instruction at this institution, shall not be tampered with in matters of religion; and such a right will be conscientiously respected. Dispensations will be given from attending chapel to all those pupils whose parents and guardians require them. The religious teaching of the under-graduates will be confined to a thorough knowledge of the holy scriptures in their original language, and to the study of such works as Butler's Analogy, Paley's Evidences, his Natural Theology;

and none will be admitted that are not read and admired by all denominations, and necessary for the different examinations.

When students have finished their regular University course, and proceeded to their degree, such as design to study for the ministry of the Church of England, will place themselves more especially under the Professor of Theology, while the youth of other denominations will depart to prepare for their respective professions.

Never was the demand for education so loud and anxious throughout the civilized world as at present : but in this colony we may be said to be only commencing. In older countries, where seminaries of learning have been established for centuries, the machinery exists ; and it is easy to keep pace with the march of intellect, by the addition of professors and teachers, when any new subject appears of sufficient importance to require them. In this manner the universities of Europe preserve their superior rank, and add daily to a debt of gratitude which the public can never repay. And although some of the discoveries of modern times in the arts and sciences—more especially mechanics—cannot be traced to them, yet the more important certainly may : and what is of still more consequence, they have uniformly maintained the dignity of classical as well as scientific attainments. It requires the aid and protection of established seats of learning to give as it were a lasting basis to useful knowledge, and ensure its gradual accumulation. In all these respects, the universities of Europe, and more especially of Great Britain, have nobly discharged their duty. They have not only been the fruitful nurseries of all the learned professions which adorn and maintain society, but they have also been the asylums

of learned leisure, where men who had no taste for the cares and broils of worldly pursuits, might retire from the troubles of public life, and aspire to greater perfection than even an ordinary intercourse with society will allow. Many such in their solitary chambers have attained the highest elevation in science, or by their powerful writings have brought home to our hearts and understandings the truths and discoveries of Christianity, and thus become the instructors and benefactors of mankind.

It is for these, among other purposes, that this institution has been established. And why should it not in its turn become one of those blessed asylums, where men of retired habits may taste the sweets of society, and yet converse with the illustrious dead, who in past ages have illuminated the world?

Here among our youth we may confidently look for generous emulation—a noble desire for honest fame—an ardent love of truth—and a determination to surpass in knowledge and virtue the most sanguine hopes of their friends and parents. In this Institution many holy aspirations will doubtless arise in minds yet untainted, and which, by Divine grace, shall become a panoply to protect them through life, against all the temptations that can assail them. And the time will come, when we, too, can look back to our own line of celebrated men brought up at this seminary, and whose character and attainments shall cast a glory around it, and become, as it were, the genius of the Institution.

Is there an ingenuous youth now present, of quick sensibility and lively ambition, who does not cherish in his imagination the hope that he may become one of those whom in future times this University will delight to honour, as one of her favourite sons? Why should

he not? He is in the enjoyment of the same advantages—pursuing the same paths of knowledge which enabled so many in former times to soar to the more elevated height of literary fame.

I am aware that, in this age of high pretension, some affect to despise the proceedings of our ancestors, and more especially their methods of training up the rising generation in the way they should go. Instead of acting on religious principles and considerations in educating youth, as was the custom of our forefathers, and their prevailing motive for establishing colleges and seminaries, such modern promoters of innovation set aside religion, and stifle that voice which bids us prepare for the concerns of eternity, that all our energies may be devoted to the things of time and its perishing interests. They value nothing beyond the confines of this world, and deal with youth as if all their impulses were good, and all their dislikes preservatives from evil. Such a course betrays a lamentable ignorance of human nature. The true system of education—and God grant that it may speedily regain through all Christendom its former influence—is founded on a wiser estimate of the natural indisposition of every child born in the world to cultivate those tastes which best become us, as dependent and immortal beings.

We need not fear any deficiency in the cultivation of such arts as lead to the gratification of luxury and refinement—to the accumulation of wealth, and the establishment of power.

All feel that the demands made by the senses are so constant and imperious that they require little or no special encouragement. But in this institution, our chief care will, it is hoped, ever be to cherish and strengthen in our youth those principles and affections,

which give our finite being wings to soar above this transitory scene, and energy to that mental vision which shall enable them to look with confidence on the glories of the spiritual, when this our material world is vanishing rapidly away.

THE REV. DR. JOHN McCAUL, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.—The gratifying duty devolves on me, my young friends, of congratulating you on your admission to the University, and welcoming you to the enjoyment of the advantages, which it so liberally affords. In discharging this duty, I desire to avail myself of the opportunity, to offer for your guidance some observations of a practical tendency, which may be useful in enabling you to secure those benefits, which you proposed obtaining by becoming members of this institution.

Let me impress upon you the importance of duly estimating the position, in which you now stand, for your exertions will be proportionate to your sense of your responsibilities. Your period of boyhood has now passed by—giddy thoughtlessness is to be exchanged for sober reflection—compulsory attention to your interests is to give place to that zealous and steady industry, which prudent regard to your future welfare, enforces as a duty—you are to think—you are to act—as youths, entering on a new, and most important epoch of existence—an epoch, in which that information is to be collected, from whose stores you are to draw, when engaged in the active duties of those stations, in which it may please Providence to place you—those habits are to be formed, on which your future success mainly depends—that reputation is to be acquired, which is to

recommend you in your debut on the stage of life—those principles are to be established, by which you are to shape your course amidst the trials and difficulties of busy and anxious manhood.

Follow me, whilst I take a detailed but rapid survey of the topics, which I have just noticed, as the prominent characteristics of the career, on which you are now entering.

I will first glance at the different subjects of study, from which it will be alike your duty and your privilege to collect the information, that is to be useful to you hereafter; for each of you may apply to himself, whilst engaged in the pursuits, to which the University directs your attention, the words of the poet—"Condo et compono, quæ mox deprimere possim."

The study of Classical Literature invites your attention, recommended to your curiosity, as preserving the wondrous reliques of the glorious works of ancient genius—to your taste, as presenting the purest models of literary composition, and the most perfect specimens of the felicitous combination of strength and grace—force and beauty—to your prudence, as affording the best discipline in those qualifications, which are most commonly required in almost every station of active life. Be assured, that you will find that these studies are not merely an agreeable duty in youth, but a valuable advantage in maturity, and a sweet solace in age; and that in every period, they will supply profitable occupation in leisure — salutary recreation in ease. "Noble relaxation!" (exclaimed the great statesman, to whom the destinies of Great Britain are at present confided, whilst speaking of these studies—studies, which he had prosecuted so successfully in youth, and which he still so ardently admires) "Noble relaxation! which, whilst it unbends, invigorates—whilst it is

relieving and refreshing the mind from the exhaustion of present contention, is bracing and fortifying it, for that which is to come."

I would here glance with but a passing observation at the kindred pursuits of logic, rhetoric, and belles lettres, for the advantages, to be derived from their cultivation, must commend themselves to the judgment of every one, who desires to reason with correctness and precision—to express his sentiments or communicate his knowledge with perspicuity and grace—or to wield that magic influence, whereby the orator lulls or rouses the passions of his audience—convinces or persuades—and fires the heart of each, whom he addresses, with those burning feelings, which glow within his own.

Mathematical science presents irresistible claims on your consideration. To it belongs, that most attractive pleasure, which is ever associated with the dexterous exercise of ingenuity in the solution of doubts. Such studies sharpen and give an edge to the intellectual powers—render the student at once acute in the perception of the points of difficulty, and prompt in the application of the means, which he possesses, for surmounting them—accustom the mind to the process of close and accurate reasoning, and enable it not merely to estimate the strength of each link of a proof, but to form and rivet the chain of demonstration. Even if this were all, which could be urged in recommendation of mathematical pursuits, there is amply sufficient to induce you to apply yourselves to them with zeal and diligence, but when we consider their application to other branches of knowledge, and their absolute necessity in arts, which subserve the comfort and embellishment of life, their study is most powerfully enforced by their vast practical utility.

I shall next advert to the sciences, comprised under Natural and Experimental Philosophy. Need I dwell upon the high order of intellectual gratification, received from the contemplation of the wonders of creation, and the investigation and discovery of those laws, which the Almighty has impressed upon the material world, in accordance with which the orbs of light traverse their ordained paths, and the rolling waters swell and subside at stated intervals?

Are ther not amongst you those, whose feelings, on contemplating these noble subjects of investigation, are the same, which Virgil so gracefully embodies in his well known verses—

*"Me vero primum dulces ante omnia Muses
Accipiant, cœlique vias et sidera monstrent,
Defectus solis varios, lunæque labores,
Unde tremor terris, qua vi maria alta tumescant
Objicibus raptis, rursusque in se ipsa residunt;
Quid tantum oceano properent se tingere soles
Hiberni, vel quæ tardis mora noctibus obstet."*

Need I urge the importance of knowing the influences, exerted by forces, employed in pressure or motion, which form the subject of Mechanical Science? Is it necessary to solicit your attention to the pleasure and profit, with which the mind explores the phenomena of light and sound and heat and air—traces out the principles, which regulate them, and reduces them to one vast and comprehensive system? Shall I tell of the achievements of that science, whose analysing power, nothing is so solid that it can resist—nothing so subtle that it can elude, and which has so materially contributed, by developing chemical action, to the advancement of scientific knowledge, and the promotion of arts and manufactures?

The mind is, indeed, almost overpowered with astonishment, as we contemplate the wondrous results,

which have followed the application of these sciences to the purposes of life—results, which comprehend within their sphere of action works the most colossal and the most minute—results, which have supplied our peasantry with comforts, which even princes in former days could not procure, and have furnished our cottages with luxuries, unknown to the palaces of the olden time—results, which realising the legends of mythology, the fictions of romance, and the visions of poetry, have armed man with a power, far surpassing the might of fabled Giants—have formed in the bowels of earth, beneath the rushing river, the arched thoroughfare, more stupendous than all the subterranean wonders, of which Eastern story tells—have evoked from the mine, and imprisoned for the use of man, a light-breathing spirit, more powerful for good, than were Arabian genii for evil—have bound fire and water in amicable union, and forcing these hostile elements (to borrow the audacious figure of *Æschylus*) to swear friendship for the service of man, have impelled the impatient traveller with a velocity, which almost accomplishes the Shaksperian prayer for the annihilation of time and space.

I would next direct your attention to that elevated philosophy, which will render you conversant with the powers and operations of the mind, and enable you to prosecute your search into the hidden springs of intellectual energy and activity—which analyses and unfolds the machinery, which is put into motion, in the process of mental exertion. Let me unite with this, that allied branch, which will lead you not to the springs of thought but of action—which develops the principles, on which your conduct to God, your fellow creatures, and yourselves should be based, and establishes those rights and obligations, which belong not merely

to individuals, but to nations—the origin of the social system and the elements of civil government—and ascends to the investigation of those evidences, which reason furnishes for the existence, the perfection, and superintending care of the Supreme Being, the immortality of the soul, and a future state of retribution.

Do you not perceive, my young friends, even in this brief and imperfect outline of Metaphysical and Moral Science, sufficient inducement to allure you to their study—to the study of those powers which distinguish man from the brute creation, and give him all the dominion, which he has over them—to the study of those motives of action, by which you may recommend yourselves as good and useful members of society—to the study of those great principles on which the constitution of government depends, and by which the intercourse of nations should be regulated—to the study of those characters, wherein the Almighty has written on creation the demonstration of his existence and of his attributes—and of the confirmation, which may be collected by inference, of the reality of the world to come?

But we should form a most incorrect estimate of the advantages to be derived from University education, if we were to limit them to the benefits of the knowledge, which is thus acquired. Important as these are, they are not superior in value to the habits which are formed—habits which I would almost say, are more practically useful, than even the information, which is amassed.

Let me briefly glance at a few, the importance of which I would particularly impress upon you.

First, there are the habits of industry and perseverance—of laborious and patient research, which are necessarily exerted in adequately preparing the subjects

of study, whilst the system of examination exercises the power of concentration, and promotes readiness in the application of knowledge. Mark the benefits, which must flow from this habitual combination of the steady diligence, and close attention, which are necessary for acquiring, with the facility and promptitude by which these acquired powers are aimed in the proper direction at the critical moment. Nor are these the only valuable habits, which are derived from the University as a school of discipline for the intellectual powers. It teaches that whatever is to be done, should be done well—it enforces the necessity of uniting to perfect acquaintance with the subject, exactness and precision in the use of language, and inculcates the lesson, that knowledge to be valuable must be accurate, and that we cannot hope for success, unless that hope is based on the conviction, that we have attended to every thing—even the most minute auxiliary, whereby it may be procured.

Hence also we learn how to read—we become habituated to distinguish almost at a glance the prominent features of a work—to analyse its contents and extract its essence—to discover the substance, even when over-spread with verbiage—to find the fruit amidst the leaves.

But let us consider other habits, fostered by University residence, which are highly valuable in active life. In the brief space, which I can give to this topic, I shall not dwell upon the manifest benefits of a system, which requires punctuality and order, and enforces subordination and deference to authority. I would more particularly notice the advantages, which an University affords, as an intermediate stage between home and the world—as the transition state, in which youth, passing from the tender and anxious care of fond relatives, is prepared for the roughness of life, and trained to

dependence on his own resources. This, indeed, is a benefit, not peculiar to Universities, for it is enjoyed also at every well-regulated public school, but the characteristic in the former is, that it gives its aid at the most critical period of life, when the authority of the parent over headstrong youth usually begins to wane, whilst the solicitude for the welfare of his child, too old for restraint, and yet too young for liberty, is painfully increased by the apprehension, that he may not withstand the temptations, which ever assail at this most trying period of life. It is at this age,

*Quumque iter ambiguum est, et vitæ nescius error
Diducit trepidas ramosa in compita mentes—*

that a college, when strictly and faithfully administered, furnishes its most salutary assistance. Taking under its charge the pupils, confided to its care, it brings them amidst companions of different tempers, dispositions, habits, and means, from their intercourse with whom they may derive the knowledge and experience, which qualify for general society—gives to each the opportunity, on a scale proportioned to their resources, of feeling the pleasures—and the cares too—of maintaining an establishment—places them under tutors, to whom they may repair for advice, and to whose authority, they are to be amenable, not merely in their studies but in their expenses—in short, leaves them sufficiently free from restraint to exercise their own judgment and discretion, and acquire those qualities, which are essential to their welfare in life, and yet exercises over them that vigilant superintendence, which their inexperienced age requires. But the benefit of such training, when fully appreciated and enjoyed, is not limited to those solid qualifications for the business of life, which arise from the formation of the habits, which I have men-

tioned. The intercourse of academic residents is calculated to produce those manners, which become and adorn the gentleman, teaching to combine with self-respect punctilious regard to the feelings of others, and inspiring a taste for those amenities, which give to society its most attractive charms.

But I must pass on in this rapid survey to the next topic which I purposed noticing—the advantages, arising from the reputation, which students in the University have the opportunity of acquiring—a reputation which, let me assure you, my young friends, is the best introduction, which you can obtain, on entrance into life—I mean that reputation, conferred by academic distinctions, which produces a prestige in favour of those who have won them. Nor is the influence of an honourable University career felt merely by others—the acquisition of such honours produces a most powerful and beneficial effect on those, who have obtained them. The memory of their well-earned distinctions inspires an animating confidence in their strength for the conflict, in which they are engaged, when struggling for eminence on the arena of life—they remember, that when they entered the lists before, they bore away the prize—they feel, that the result, in this case too, must be the same, if they but apply similar power—they have conquered before on another field, they are persuaded, that on this, too, the wreath of victory will encircle their brow—“*possunt quia posse videntur.*” Nerve yourselves, then, my young friends, for the ennobling competition, in which oft-times even defeat is honourable—if your exertions should not be rewarded with the branch, yet you cannot fail to obtain the fruit—persevere—be steady—desultory efforts are of no avail—or when they do succeed, that success is frequently dearly purchased by a

shattered constitution. To the struggle, you are incited by that generous desire of distinction, which the Almighty seems to have implanted in the human breast, as an incentive to exertions which may yield benefit to ourselves, and to our fellow-creatures—to the struggle, you are incited by the prospect of future contests, in which nobler prizes are to be obtained, and on which you will enter with more sure dependence on yourselves, if you are supported by the confidence of past success, and with warmer interest of others in your behalf, if you bear the insignia of academic honour. Rest not satisfied with the mere distinction of titles, which, however high, prove no more than that you have attained the minimum of requirement for the degree,—the University invites you to her highest honours—nor does she draw any line of separation amongst her alumni—her invitation to all, is

“Cuncti adsint meritaque expectent præmia palmæ.”

But I should indeed mislead you, my young friends, if I did not point out to you a motive for diligent attention to your studies, even nobler than those which I have now placed before you as incentives to exertion. The sense of duty should ever be uppermost in your minds, and with it for your guiding principle, even if you should not obtain the honours of the University, you will undoubtedly secure the solid and substantial advantages of an University education. But I perceive that I have dwelt too long on this topic, and that I have been carried too far by the engrossing interest of a subject, which, although some sixteen years have rolled away since I felt the excitement, which will animate you when competing for distinctions, even still quickens the throbbing of the pulse, as memory breathes around me “a second spring.”

The last subject, to which I purposed directing your attention, is — the principles, which should be established, during your University career. Think not, my young friends, that because you are not yet to enter on the business of life, you will be exempt here from temptations, which will try the strength of your moral and religious principles. An University, as compared with the outer world, is as that noble harbour beneath us, which shelters indeed our shipping from the storms, that sweep the wide expanse of the lake, but yet the rushing gust is felt even on its peaceful bosom—the swelling billow rolls into it—and its placid waters are ruffled with miniature waves.

Be watchful then as to the habits, which you form—be cautious as to the companions, whom you select—habit will render you indifferent to vices, to which you were at first averse—“*primo invisa—postremo amantur*”—and bad company will confirm that vitiated taste. Ever bear in mind, that intellectual cultivation will be but a frail defence against the seductive influences, which will assail you, and that learning without sound principle is but as a goodly ship deprived of her rudder. Human science will not be a safeguard amidst the perilous trials of your age—no, nor can philosophy forge arms, which can protect you—the heart must be right as well as the head—profound scholarship is as nothing without fervent christianity—and love to God is stronger than all the moral principles, which ancient or modern ethics ever taught.

But, as I have already exceeded the limits, which the occasion prescribes, I must conclude, however abruptly, this protracted address. Before I terminate, however, I would press upon you the importance of remembering the period of life, at which you have the opportunity of enjoying the advantages, to which I have

adverted—the period of youth—in which knowledge is most easily acquired and retained—not merely because the mind is then better adapted to receive and keep impressions, but because you are not disquieted by the cares and troubles of life, which harass and vex those who are engaged in its business—the period of youth—in which the ductile character, not yet hardened by time, is most capable of being moulded — “*argillâ quidvis imitaberis udâ*”—the period of youth—in which the desire of honourable distinction is strongest, and the powers for attaining it most active—the period of youth—the most fitting season to remember your Creator, and one, in which it is most important, that the principles, which are to regulate your conduct through life, should be laid on a sure and firm basis—remember also, my young friends, that the opportunity once lost can never be recalled—and that neglect and indolence in youth are ever the certain precursors of mortifying disappointment in manhood—of bitter and unavailing regret in old age.

THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON.—My Lord, President of King's College :

What a glorious day has now opened upon Upper Canada ! The feelings with which your Lordship must look upon the scene, at this moment before you, I will make no effort to describe, for I am wholly unable to give adequate utterance to my own.

When, more than forty years ago, you came, a stranger to this all but unknown country, a young and ardent labourer in the cause of education, how would it have delighted you, if you could have been per-

mitted to see in the distant foreground, this crowning termination of the hopes and plans, which you began at an early day to entertain.

That perseverance surmounts all difficulties, has not often been more strikingly or more happily evinced. The suggestions which, before this century began, your Lordship, from your intimate friendly relation with a much honoured member of the Government, had an opportunity of urging, are now at length about to take the shape of measures, but not until the century has nearly half elapsed; and yet by the care of a kind Providence, your Lordship is spared to witness the consummation of hopes that have been dearly cherished through so many years of delays and difficulties.

That you should have the distinguished honor of having your name go down to posterity as the first President of the University of King's College, is but the legitimate reward of years of faithful and most useful service in the cause of education, and of a devotion to its interests so comprehensive in its character and so unremitting, that there is no gradation or department of instruction which has not in its turn received your anxious care. In laying the foundation of the system of Common Schools twenty-seven years ago, your Lordship, it is well known, took a prominent part; and at a still earlier period, as I well remember, it was at the suggestion, and upon the earnest instance of your Lordship, that the Statute was procured, to which we are indebted for the District Grammar Schools throughout Upper Canada; in which Schools alone, for more than twenty years, the means of obtaining a liberal education were to be found, and which, throughout that period, and to this moment, have conferred upon the country advantages beyond our power to estimate.

I refer to these District Schools, my Lord, with peculiar pleasure, for it was at one of these Schools, conducted by yourself, that I received the instruction, without which I cannot but feel that my career in life must have been one of a very different description, and which, if that opportunity had not been considerably extended to me, as it was, by your Lordship's kindness, I could assuredly not have obtained.

I refer to them also with pleasure, my Lord, because I know that it enhances the gratification which your Lordship receives from this day's proceedings, that among those connected with this University, are three gentlemen who, with me, were educated under your Lordship's care at one of those District Schools, and who were entrusted by the Legislature with the office of Visitors of King's College, in consequence of their elevation to the highest seat of Justice in the Colony. Your Lordship may be assured that it is to them, and to me, a source of particular satisfaction, that we have lived to see you enjoy the fulfilment of a hope so long indulged, and that if, at last, your Lordship is not to take that active direction in the internal government of the University which the Royal Charter provides for, it is only because you have been raised to a station of which the duties are even higher and more sacred.

Upon you, Mr. Vice President, the gratifying honour has been conferred, of selecting you to discharge those offices of internal government and actual superintendence of the instruction to be dispensed within these walls, which, from the elevation of the Right Reverend President to the Episcopal Bench, it has been found necessary to place in other hands than his.

It would be strange presumption in me, to speak of your fitness for such a task, but I may be allowed to congratulate the country and yourself upon what all

must with great satisfaction admit—that you come with singular advantages to the duties which you have undertaken.

You have brought with you to this country a very high reputation for scholarship, acquired at an unusually early age, and acquired at a seat of learning, whose long and well established character gives the best assurance that the honours conferred in it must have been fairly earned. You are still in the prime vigour of your life, and yet are familiar with the business of instruction, and you have become so, from an experience acquired by some years of most sedulous and successful application, under the eyes of those who now look with eager hope to your sustaining and increasing in the new field here opened to you, the reputation which they freely and heartily admit you to have won in that which you have left.

Excellence in any art or science is seldom, if ever, I believe, attained, except by those who have been ardent in its pursuits, and for whom whatever is connected with the honour and advancement of their favourite study possesses a high degree of interest. It cannot, therefore, be doubted that by yourself and by those learned Professors who have been associated with you, as being eminently qualified by their attainments in their various departments, it must be felt to be a distinction not less interesting than honourable, to be selected to build up an University, which shall in all time to come, have authority, under a Royal Charter, to stamp with its seal the pretensions to excellence in the several arts and sciences, and to lay the foundation of what is designed to be a perfect system of education in a country like this—a country important from its extent, from its great and increasing population, and from its peculiar position in this vast continent:—a

country interesting even in its short past history, as well as from the astonishing rapidity with which it is advancing ;—and a country which, I think we can say with truth, and with honest pride, is honoured throughout the Empire for the credit with which it has passed through the perils of foreign invasion and domestic tumult. Most cordially, my Lord, Mr. Vice President, and reverend and learned Professors, most cordially, I am sure, do the people of this Province wish you honour and success in the noble task which you have undertaken. No mind can measure the importance of your labours to succeeding generations. And may that good Providence, without whose support all human efforts must fail, crown those labours with the happiest results, directing them in all things to His glory, and enabling you to secure to yourselves, whenever you may retire from the field of your arduous exertions, the consciousness of having served faithfully and efficiently in a duty, than which there is none more honourable ! May a just and generous people cheer you with their encouragement in your progress, and shew that they can appreciate the benefits which I doubt not your anxious toils will confer upon them and upon their posterity !

Upon this highly interesting occasion, I may be indulged with permission to say a few words upon the advantages and necessity of education, and especially of the importance of literary institutions to a free people, whose Government may be truly said to be chiefly in their own hands, although to labour to prove by argument either of these positions, would be, of all waste of words, the most idle.

It is evidently the intention and decree of our all-wise Creator, that almost every thing that ministers to the service or to the enjoyments of man, should call for

his labour to cultivate and improve it. Even the great features of the globe,—the very elements that compose and surround it—give us proofs of this necessity. Before rivers can answer all the purposes which they seem designed to serve, they must be cleared of their obstructions—the earth will not sustain us by its fruits till it has been pulverised and drained—water must be cleansed of its impurities—the very air we breathe was found in some parts of the world, too pestilential for human existence, till the noxious vapours had been banished by changes made by labour on the earth's surface—even the lightning of Heaven, has, for our safety, been mercifully permitted to be directed by the ingenuity of man. If we look to living nature, we are astonished at the improvements which his study and care have effected in the disposition, the habits, nay the very size and form of the domestic animals. And whether we contemplate the fruit which nourishes us, or the flower which charms the sense, we see everywhere such proofs of the wonderful effects which God has permitted to be accomplished by human industry and art, that it is scarcely too much to say, that many of the most useful and beautiful productions of our fields and gardens, have assumed, after years of cultivation and a succession of ingenious experiments, so altered a form, that they differ more from the original simple plant or flower from which they sprang, than some of the most varied species differ from each other.

But if all things, which man brings within the compass of his dominion, must be educated, as it were, and trained, in order to bring forth the virtues and the beauties which lie latent in them, how much more certain and more urgent must be the necessity of cultivating the reasoning powers of the human mind!

These plants, these flowers, on which man bestows his ceaseless labour, have no concern with the past or with the future ; they might seem to answer sufficiently the ends for which they were created, by simply being. But of man, on the contrary, it is said by the great moralist, whose name and memory, I trust, will be honoured in this our University, as it is honoured and beloved wherever religion and learning are revered ;— of man, it has been said by Dr. Johnson, that “in proportion as he allows considerations of the past and of the future to preponderate in his mind, over the present, in that proportion he rises in the scale of thinking beings.” To convey to him, then, the lessons of experience which the past has furnished, and to fit him for the exigencies of the future, is the business of education.

Nor is it only to enable him the more surely to realise the dreams of ambition, or to struggle more successfully in the contest for wealth or fame, that man owes it to his happiness to cultivate his mental powers to the utmost.

No! 'tis not worldly gain, altho' by chance
The sons of learning may to wealth advance ;
Nor stations high, though in some favouring hour
The sons of learning may arrive at power ;
Nor is it glory,—though the public voice
Of honest fame will make the heart rejoice :
But 'tis the mind's own feelings give the joy,
Pleasures she gathers in her own employ :—
Pleasures that gain or praise cannot bestow,
Yet can dilate and raise them when they flow.

It is these pure and inexhaustible pleasures, which knowledge opens to the educated mind, that have made the best and purest of our race dwell through life with affectionate remembrance upon those seats of learning, where they were taught to think, to reason, to investigate, and to adore. “I regard,” says the

venerable Bishop Berkeley, "our public schools, not only as nurseries of men for the service of the Church and State, but also as places designed to teach mankind the most refined luxury—to raise the mind to its due perfection, and give it a taste for those entertainments which afford the highest transport, without the grossness or remorse that attend vulgar enjoyments."

But there is a consideration of infinite importance to a people considered in their social state, upon which the venerable Bishop but lightly touches in this passage, so beautifully reflecting, as it does, his mind and character. It is "as nurseries of men for the service of the Church and State," that such institutions as that, which on this day begins to exist, possess, in the eye of the sincere lover of his country, a value beyond all estimation. There are many who differ in their opinions of what constitutes a church. There are some (though I think they are but few) who unhappily carry their doubts so far as to believe that there is nothing certain which regards a life beyond the present: but in the breast of the great mass of mankind, whether savage or civilized, there is implanted a firm and sure conviction, that there is a higher and a better world, to which this is but the passage, and that accordingly as we willingly walk here in the path of truth or error, we may expect to live hereafter a life of endless happiness, or of endless misery.

"This once believed, 'twere logic misapplied,
To prove a consequence by none denied—
That we are bound to cast the minds of youth
Betimes into the mould of heavenly truth;
That taught of God they may indeed be wise,
Nor ignorantly wandering, miss the skies."

Then again, if we view Universities as "nurseries of men for the service of the State," how great their

value, how indispensable their necessity! To enable a man fitly to investigate and inculcate religious truth—to frame and to interpret the laws by which a community must be governed, and the rights of every individual secured—to apply the truths of science and the aids of art in advancing the wealth of the state—heightening the rational enjoyments of life and relieving its pains and miseries—these are purposes, which require the intellect to be stored with the experience of past times, and enriched with the discoveries of the present. And to be able to detect whatever in life is unsound and pernicious, and to distinguish it from what is solid, true and useful, requires an habitual training of the mind by the lessons of wisdom, and an early and constant, and strongly impressed reverence for truth.

If this University shall be permitted, by the blessing of Providence, to work out the noble ends of its royal founder, in security and peace, the generations which succeed us will assuredly have to boast their long list of worthies, who will have gathered within its walls the seeds of every public and private virtue, and who in the various departments of public life will have proved a blessing to this country.

Who can count the value to his nation and to mankind of a Newton, a Heber, a Mansfield, or a Peel? It is true that years, perhaps ages, are required, to enable a seat of learning to manifest palpably to the eyes of all, the incalculable influence which it is nevertheless certainly destined to exert upon the fortunes and happiness of a people. But soon, I trust very soon, some evidence will begin to appear, of the salutary effects, which must result from collecting into one great and liberally endowed seat of learning, the young men of fairest hopes and promise—to be nurtured in

one common feeling of affection for their country, veneration for their Sovereign, love and gratitude towards the wise and beneficent Author of their being, and admiration of all which the experience of past ages has shewn to be most worthy the ambition and devotion of the wise and good. There will, I doubt not, soon spring up, even in this new country, something of that traditional spirit and elevation of character, which insensibly working in her noble Universities, has immeasurably contributed to make England what she is—the arbitress of nations—the country envied perhaps, but respected and admired of the world. Even the college gown and cap, the badges of generous devotion to studies that ennoble the mind, will lend their feeble aid to form the character. We shall soon perceive the dawnings of a spirit, which shall prompt the rising youth as he glows with the consciousness of a loyal fidelity and laudable ambition, to say within himself

“Hoc nobis pilea donant.”

And yet speaking only for myself, there is, I confess, in my mind a drawback in contemplating the future, arising from a cause which I can only pray may not prove injurious to the prosperity of this University.

I cannot forget that in all portions of the United Kingdom, to use the words of a celebrated writer, “it has been chiefly if not altogether upon religious considerations, that Princes as well as private persons have erected colleges, and assigned liberal endowments to students and professors.” Yes, truly it is to religion we owe those noble institutions: and I own that I do look with misgiving and pain upon the apparently ungrateful return of attempting, in modern times, to found colleges and schools, from which the influence of religion would seem to be almost in effect excluded, in a spirit of jealous distrust.

When I look around upon these walls, and am reminded by familiar objects, of proceedings which have taken place within them, I feel a satisfaction (melancholy indeed it is, because my humble efforts were unavailing) that I was never led by any motive to concur in those alterations, which deprived this University of its distinct religious character.

To have excluded from instruction in literature and the sciences, all who belonged not to a particular church, might justly have been considered as illiberal and unwise; and to have allowed those only to impart instruction in these departments, who professed their adherence to a particular creed, might have seemed a course as little suitable to this time and country.

The charter, as it originally stood, did neither: but it did contain some provisions, plainly intended to ensure consistency in the government, and harmony in the working of the institution, and intended moreover to proclaim openly to all, what was the form of worship, and what the doctrine, which alone they might expect to be maintained and inculcated in King's College. I have always thought that some such security against confusion and error, and against a danger greater and more probable—the danger of establishing an indifference to all religious truth—was required upon the plainest principles of reasoning; and that without such security, the day might come when we should have to look in vain for the continued support of the virtuous and enlightened, whose influence, happily for mankind, prevails in general, sooner or later, against whatever rests for its support, not on reason, but on the voice of numbers. Such men, whatever may be their creed, may not be found to look with perfect confidence upon any seat of learning, whose religious character is not fixed and acknowledged. We know, at least, that in

England they *have not* looked with flattering confidence upon that one University, which is liable to the exception I have stated.

It may, I know, be said that we are not in England, Ireland, or Scotland; and it may be imagined that a less sound feeling in matters of such momentous concern must necessarily be characteristic of this country, from the accidental manner in which it has been peopled. If it be so, it is more to be deplored than any other error. But the members of the three largest Christian communities in Upper Canada, unconnected with the Church of England, have given evidence of very different views. They have all shewn, much to their credit, that a college in which all religions may be taught, or no religion, is not that kind of institution for the instruction of youth which they would prefer. They have each given the strongest proof, that what they desire, in their own case, is a college which shall be avowedly in strict and undoubted connection with their own persuasion. If this had not been their feeling, we should not have heard of Queen's College, or the Colleges of Victoria and Regiopolis. In this they have judged soundly of human nature, and yielded an honest testimony to what their consciences approved.

It was, we know, contended at the time (and it would be unjust and unreasonable not to make allowance for the pressure under which the government and the Legislature acted)—it was contended that to endow an University in connection with one church, from funds in which people of all persuasions might claim an interest, was contrary to justice. But the church, mentioned in the Royal Charter, was that church which the Sovereign swears at his coronation to support in all parts of his dominion, except in Scotland; and the spirit, which denied to the Sovereign the right to endow

from resources, which the constitution had vested in the crown, an University in communion with the great Protestant Church of the Empire, might, as it seemed to me, have been justly discountenanced as an unreasonable spirit. And a little attention to the history of times and countries not remote from us, will, I believe, shew, that in general it has proved itself a spirit, not of meekness, but of ambition;—one that will be perpetually inclined to strive for the mastery, when there is any ground of hope; until at last (as there are not wanting examples to shew)—in the changes of time, where nothing has been fixed by law, there becomes fixed and settled, through perseverance and management, and probably after years of strife, a state of things which, if it had been proposed in the first instance, or could have been anticipated as the probable result, would have been desired by no one, but condemned by all.

A fear of some such misfortune is my only fear; but I trust that the wisdom of the Government and the Legislature may guard against the danger. It becomes us at least to entertain the hope: and may God in his goodness avert this and all other evils from the University of King's College.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAGERMAN.—My Lord Bishop and President of King's College:

Did I not think, that no Upper Canadian ought to refuse his aid—however humble—in promoting an object so deeply interesting to every true lover of his country, as the opening of an institution destined to advance in so many most important respects the welfare and happiness of the inhabitants of his native land, I should most assuredly have declined complying with

the request, very recently made to me, to address the few observations, which I am about to offer on the present interesting occasion, knowing, as I well do, that there are many persons present far better qualified for the task than I am.

In reflecting on the influence, which King's College, as the first and greatest seat of learning in Canada, is destined to produce on the state of society generally, and the improvement of the learned professions particularly, throughout the Province, the mind is led to embrace an extensive range of thought; and there is something peculiarly interesting in beholding a colony, such as that in which we are living, making a first great effort to establish an institution which, with the blessing of Divine Providence, may yet rank with those famous seats of learning in our father-land, from which, for the benefit of all mankind, streams of wisdom and piety have been flowing with ever-increasing abundance for more than a thousand years.

If we look back to the periods, when the two greatest Universities in the world were first established, we shall be brought to remember, that the number of persons who then occupied their halls, was limited to a very few pious men, whose labours were confined to the religious instruction of a scanty population, profoundly ignorant of every branch of literature, and who had few of the qualities of mind, or habits of life, to raise them above the standard of barbarism. Let us contrast with the darkness of this gloomy period the glorious light, which these great literary luminaries have diffused, and are still diffusing, throughout the world; and let those who acknowledge the directing wisdom and goodness of the Creator, admit that in his hands the Universities of Great Britain have been

instruments to advance the glory of His great name, by promulgating the sacred truths of His most holy religion;—by enlightening the minds and understandings of His creatures—by subduing the natural fierceness of their dispositions—by extending benevolence, and spreading harmony and peace.

Those of our youth, who desire to learn lessons of wisdom, and to attain eminence among the benefactors of their race, will, on searching the pages of their country's history, find, that the most illustrious men of modern times have received, and continue to this day to receive, their instruction at the British Universities. And ungrateful indeed must our children be, if they are not thankful, that (unlike the founders of those noble institutions) *they* are not left to grope their way in darkness to fountains of knowledge; but that the learning of the fathers of English literature as well as that of ancient times, is spread before them, which they are invited to share, and, if they can, to improve, without restraint. How greatly in this respect has even Upper Canada the advantage over England, as it was when, as Camden tells us (agreeable to Merlin's prophecy), "*Wisdom began to flourish at the ford of Oxen.*" But it is not in literary attainments only, that seats of learning have accomplished and are destined to effect still greater benefit to mankind. These would be of as little value now as they were in the dark ages, when *they* were confined to Monks and Abbots, who too often used their knowledge for the purpose of enthralling and keeping in darkness and superstitious dread, the minds of the great mass of the people, if they did not assist in bringing forth, and promoting the graces and amenities of social life, and softening the asperities of our nature;—if they did not lead us into that train of thought, and those habits of

life, which impel to virtue and restrain vice—if they did not shed their benign influence over the enjoyments of this life, and brighten the anticipations of that, which is to come.

It is now, as it ever has been, in the economy of Providence, to establish different estates and degrees among mankind, and to assign to them the performance of various duties; and it is at the great seminaries of learning, that in modern times the youth of Europe have prepared themselves for their chosen field of public duty. There it is, that the ambitious are excited to excel their contemporaries in every noble pursuit; and while encouraged to persevere in generous strife for eminence in virtue, they learn to regard with contempt that praise which is “purchased without desert and bestowed without judgment.”—There it is, that the noble emulation of the great and good of former days is kindled—that the mind is trained to grapple with difficulties, and disciplined in the exercise of its powers—that true information is amassed, which graces or benefits in every station of life—that that command of language is acquired, which convinces or persuades—instructs or delights—there it is, that the overweening confidence of the presumptuous is checked, as each is enabled to form a due estimate of his strength—the force of prejudice is removed or weakened by reading, and intercourse with those of different opinions and characters—and those habits are formed of diligence and punctuality, without which it is impossible that any one can discharge the duties, which devolve on him, with credit to himself or satisfaction to others.

In no situation of life are young persons so likely to strengthen that noblest of human passions “love of country,” as at public seminaries of learning. It is at

those places that young men are more likely than any where else to acquire that pride of birth which is felt by the countrymen of the great divines—philosophers—statesmen—lawyers—and warriors of Great Britain, and to become convinced by arguments and proof, now universally admitted to be irrefutable, that the constitution and laws of England form the most perfect system of government, that has ever been devised by human ingenuity, for the extension and preservation of rational liberty. Influenced by this noble principle, the graduates of Universities seldom fail to go forth into the world and engage heartily in the performance of those duties which are best calculated to maintain unimpaired the social and political fabric of society. To fear God and honour the King, are with them concurrent obligations. Treason is never met with but among the low-minded, the malignant, and the envious. Fidelity to his Sovereign and the government of his country, forms a part of the character of every well-educated English gentleman; and there are few of them in these days, whose reverence for these *Christian* obligations has not received encouragement and strength at some great national seminary of learning.

Nor are we to overlook as among the great benefits resulting from the youth of a country being brought together at these public institutions, that there friendships are formed between kindred spirits, which, being based on virtuous predilections, not only afford a present exquisite satisfaction, but ensure a generous support amidst the trials and vicissitudes of life, to each other, among those who are happy enough to form this mutual attachment. Neither can society at large fail to be in some degree benefitted by this union of sentiment among its public men; for although such may not always agree in their opinions, yet the respect and

esteem they bear for each other, will cause them to avoid every thing that is personally offensive, and induce a desire so to shape their public conduct as to command respect, if they cannot obtain concurrence. The *good of their country*, will be the mutual desire of good men who bear the relation of friends to each other, although they may pursue that great object by different means and reasoning.

Of the great advantages, that must result to the learned professions from the establishment in this country of a well-governed University, no one of course can entertain the slightest doubt: but of the extent of those advantages, *I* can speak only from what *I* know to be *the want of them*; for to *me* they never were accessible. The history of the education of the youth of Canada has already been given by your Lordship, the details of which are sufficiently ample, except as to one point—and that is, the share which your Lordship has had from early life to the present hour, in promoting it. The results of your labours and the proofs of their success, you have been permitted to live to see now surrounding you; and in addition to this reward, you have secured the gratitude and affection of every right-minded inhabitant of this colony. I can add nothing to the just tribute paid you by your distinguished friend and former pupil, the Chief Justice, who has preceded me; but I may be permitted to remind all present, that to your Lordship's untiring energy Canada must acknowledge itself indebted, for every benefit that may result to it from the establishment of King's College.

But to return to my subject. The student who may choose the practice of the law as his profession, will derive from his attendance at the University a double advantage. He gains earlier admission to the rolls of

the courts, and, what is of infinitely more importance, his studies are so directed as to enlarge his knowledge of general literature, and render him, by the best means, friendly and familiar intercourse, acquainted with the dispositions and character of mankind. Perfection in legal knowledge was never attained, and probably never will be attained by any one; and although to acquire a reasonable acquaintance with its principles, retirement and long-continued undisturbed study are indispensable, yet the advocate well knows, that he has small chance of success, if he neglects those great stores of learning, from which are to be gained a competent knowledge of other departments of science, and an acquaintance with general literature.

With respect to the medical profession—highly esteemed and deserving of the confidence of the community as many of its members are—yet it is universally admitted, that as yet the Province is but inadequately supplied, and all who are acquainted with the wants of the population in places remote from the principal towns, will rejoice at the prospect now opening for the relief of pain and sickness among their poorer fellow creatures, by application to those who may be safely consulted. It must be a source of sincere gratification to all, that the great want of a public school of medicine, directed by learned and skilful professors, is about to be supplied within the limits of Upper Canada, where the progress of those who aim at being entrusted with the preservation of the health of our families may be observed, and their claims on our confidence can be known, and (as they always will be) justly appreciated.

But one subject more remains for observation—and, although the last, by far the greatest and most important of all, and upon which I have nevertheless the

least to say—confessing my utter incompetence adequately to discuss it—I mean the study of Divinity. The most profound knowledge of law—or of medicine—or of any merely human science, can be of no permanent value, unless accompanied with a belief in the christian religion, and, through it, the consoling hopes of immortality. To convey these blessed truths throughout the land, is the first duty and holiest object of a christian government or community; and from public seminaries of learning it is that the United Kingdom has been chiefly supplied with fit and competent instructors in our holy religion. King's College is, I trust, henceforth to bear the same relation in this respect to Upper Canada, that the Universities do to our fatherland; and for this reason, if for no other, there is abundant cause for rejoicing at its establishment. Deeply, most deeply thankful and grateful are we for the labour and christian care bestowed upon us by those pious pastors, who, born and educated in the United Kingdom, have come as ministers of the church to reside among us; and desolate would the land have been without their aid. But it must be an object of natural and anxious desire, that those who are to minister at our altars, and to be our instructors and guides in holy learning, should be of our own house and country—educated among us—known to us from their childhood—and enjoying our confidence from a personal acquaintance with their worth. No man is capable of exercising so much influence, or can so justly exercise it, as a zealous clergyman among the members of his congregation: and that they ought to be well qualified by learning and pious and virtuous habits for their high calling, is most manifest. Thus endowed, they will establish within the range of their allotted stations, habits of industry—prudence—mutual friendliness—and holy

living among the poorer classes, and concentrate and guide the energies of the higher orders to the accomplishment of good works and the maintenance of peace and decorum, wherever the authority or influence of the latter may reach. That King's College will, year after year, send forth from its halls an abundant supply of persons worthy to become the ordained ministers of our church, all good men must and will devoutly pray : by attaining this end, it will best perform its duty to God and man.

I have now concluded my task, my Lord Bishop, in recalling to the recollection of my younger hearers a very few of the most obvious benefits resulting from seats of learning, to the learned professions and to society : and most sincerely do I wish for their sakes it had been better and more worthily executed.

APPENDIX.

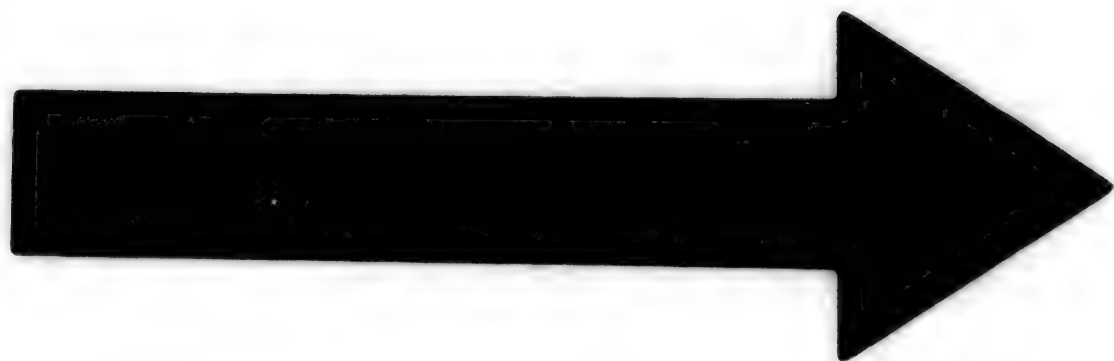
THE CHARTER
OF
The University of King's College,
AT YORK, IN UPPER CANADA.

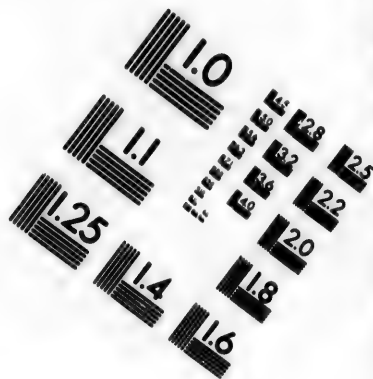
GEORGE THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, to all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:—

WHEREAS the establishment of a COLLEGE within our PROVINCE of UPPER CANADA in North America, for the EDUCATION of YOUTH in the PRINCIPLES of the CHRISTIAN RELIGION, and for their instruction in the various branches of Science and Literature which are taught in our Universities in this Kingdom, would greatly conduce to the welfare of our said Province: *And Whereas*, humble application hath been made to Us by many of our loving Subjects in our said Province, that We would be pleased to grant our Royal Charter for the more perfect establishment of a College therein, and for incorporating the Members thereof, for the purposes aforesaid: *Now Know Ye*, that We having taken the premises into Our Royal consideration, and duly weighing the great utility and importance of such an Institution, have, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, ordained and granted, and do by these Presents for Us, our Heirs and Successors, ordain and grant, that there shall be established, at or near our Town of York, in our said Province of Upper Canada, from this time, one College, with the style and privileges of an University, as hereinafter directed, for the education and instruction of Youth and Students in Arts and Faculties, to continue for ever, to be called 'King's College.'

And We do hereby declare and grant, that our trusty and well-beloved, the Right Reverend Father in God, Charles James, Bishop of the Diocese of Quebec, or the Bishop for the time being of the Diocese in which the said Town of York may be situate, on any future division or alteration of the said present Diocese of Quebec, shall, for Us, and on our behalf, be Visitor of the said College; and that our trusty and well-beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, or the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Person administering the Government of our said Province, for the time being, shall be the Chancellor of our said College.

And We do hereby declare, ordain and grant, that there shall at all times be one President of our said College, who shall be a Clergyman,





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in Holy Orders, of the United Church of England and Ireland, and that there shall be such and so many Professors in different Arts and Faculties within our said College, as from time to time shall be deemed necessary or expedient, and as shall be appointed by Us or by the Chancellor of our said College, in our behalf and during our pleasure.

And We do hereby grant and ordain, that the Reverend John Strachan, Doctor in Divinity, Archdeacon of York, in our said Province of Upper Canada, shall be the first President of our said College; and the Archdeacon of York, in our said Province, for the time being, shall by virtue of such his Office, be at all times the President of the said College.

And We do hereby for Us, our Heirs and Successors, will, ordain and grant, that the said Chancellor and President, and the said Professors of our said College, and all persons who shall be duly matriculated into and admitted as Scholars of our said College, and their Successors, for ever, shall be one distinct and separate Body Politic and Corporate, in deed and in name, by the name and style of 'The Chancellor, President, and Scholars of King's College, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada,' and that by the same name they shall have perpetual succession, and a Common Seal, and that they and their Successors shall, from time to time, have full power to alter, renew or change such Common Seal, at their will and pleasure, and as shall be found convenient; and that by the same name they the said Chancellor, President and Scholars, and their Successors, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, shall be able and capable to have, take, receive, purchase, acquire, hold, possess, enjoy and maintain, to and for the use of the said College, any Messuages, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, of what kind, nature or quality soever, situate and being within our said Province of Upper Canada, so as the same do not exceed in yearly value the sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, Sterling, above all charges, and moreover to take, purchase, acquire, have, hold, enjoy, receive, possess and retain, all or any Goods, Chattels, Charitable or other Contributions, Gifts or Benefactions whatsoever.

And We do hereby declare and grant that the said Chancellor, President and Scholars, and their Successors, by the same name, shall and may be able and capable in Law, to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer or be answered, in all or any Court or Courts of Record within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and our said Province of Upper Canada, and other our Dominions, in all and singular actions, causes, pleas, suits, matters and demands whatsoever, of what nature or kind soever, in as large, ample and beneficial a manner and form as any other Body Politic and Corporate, or any other our

liege Subjects, being persons able and capable in Law, may or can sue, implead or answer, or be sued, impleaded or answered, in any matter whatsoever.

And We do hereby declare, ordain and grant, that there shall be within our said College or Corporation a Council, to be called and known by the name of 'The College Council,' and We do will and ordain that the said Council shall consist of the Chancellor and President, for the time being, and of Seven of the Professors in Arts and Faculties, of our said College, and that such seven Professors shall be Members of the Established United Church of England and Ireland, and shall previously to their admission into the said College Council, severally sign and subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, as declared and set forth in the Book of Common Prayer; and in case at any time there should not be within our said College Seven Professors of Arts and Faculties, being Members of the Established Church aforesaid, then our will and pleasure is, and We do hereby grant and ordain that the said College Council shall be filled up to the requisite number of Seven, exclusive of the Chancellor and President, for the time being, by such persons being Graduates of our said College, and being Members of the Established Church aforesaid, as shall for that purpose be appointed by the Chancellor, for the time being, of our said College, and which Members of Council shall in like manner subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles aforesaid, previously to their admission into the said College Council.

And whereas it is necessary to make provision for the completion and filling up of the said Council, at the first institution of our said College, and previously to the appointment of any Professors or the conferring of any Degrees therein: Now We do further ordain and declare, that the Chancellor of our said College for the time being, shall, upon or immediately after the first institution thereof, by Warrant under his hand, nominate and appoint Seven discreet and proper persons, resident within our said Province of Upper Canada, to constitute jointly with him the said Chancellor and the President of our said College, for the time being, the first or original Council of our said College, which first or original Members of the said Council shall in like manner respectively subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles aforesaid, previously to their admission into the said Council.

And We do further declare and grant, that the Members of the said College Council, holding within our said College the Offices of Chancellor, President, or Professor in any Art or Faculty, shall respectively hold their seats in the said Council, so long as they and each of them shall retain such their Offices as aforesaid, and no longer, and that the Members of

the said Council not holding Offices in our said College shall, from time to time, vacate their seats in the said Council, when and so soon as there shall be an adequate number of Professors in our said College, being Members of the Established Church aforesaid, to fill up the said Council to the requisite number before mentioned.

And We do hereby authorise and empower the Chancellor, for the time being, of our said College, to decide in each case what particular Member of the said Council not holding any such Office as aforesaid, shall vacate his seat in the said Council, upon the admission of any new Member of Council holding any such Office.

And We do hereby declare and grant that the Chancellor, for the time being, of our said College, shall preside at all meetings of the said College Council which he may deem it proper and convenient to attend, and that in his absence the President of our said College shall preside at all such meetings, and that in the absence of the said President, the Senior Member of the said Council present at any such meeting shall preside thereat, and that the seniority of the Members of the said Council, other than the Chancellor and President, shall be regulated according to the date of their respective appointments: *Provided always*, that the Members of the said Council being Professors in our said College, shall in the said Council take precedence over, and be considered as Seniors to the Members thereof not being Professors in our said College.

And We do ordain and declare, that no meeting of the said Council shall be, or be held to be a lawful meeting thereof, unless five Members at the least, be present during the whole of every such meeting; and that all questions and resolutions proposed for the decision of the said College Council, shall be determined by the majority of the votes of the Members of Council present, including the vote of the Presiding Member, and that in the event of an equal division of such votes, the Member presiding at any such meeting shall give an additional or casting vote.

And We do further declare, that if any Member of the said Council shall die, or resign his seat in the said Council, or shall be suspended or removed from the same, or shall, by reason of any bodily or mental infirmity, or by reason of his absence from the said Province, become incapable, for three calendar months, or upwards, of attending the meetings of the said Council, then, and in every such case, a fit and proper person shall be appointed by the said Chancellor, to act as, and be a Member of the said Council, in the place and stead of the Member so dying or resigning, or so suspended, or removed, or incapacitated, as aforesaid, and such new Member succeeding to any member so suspended or incapacitated, shall vacate such his office, on the removal of any such

suspension, or at the termination of any such incapacity as aforesaid of his immediate predecessor in the said Council.

And We do further ordain and grant, that it shall and may be competent to and for the Chancellor for the time being of our said College, to suspend from his seat in the said Council, any Member thereof, for any just and reasonable cause to the said Chancellor appearing: *Provided*, that the grounds of every such suspension shall be entered and recorded, at length, by the said Chancellor, in the Books of the said Council, and signed by him; and every person so suspended, shall, thereupon, cease to be a Member of the said Council, unless, and until he shall be restored to, and re-established in such his station therein, by any order to be made in the premises by Us, or by the said Visitor of our said College, acting on our behalf, and in pursuance of any special reference from Us.

And We do further declare, that any Member of the said Council who, without sufficient cause, to be allowed by the said Chancellor, by an order entered for that purpose on the Books of the said Council, shall absent himself from all the meetings thereof which may be held within any six successive calendar months, shall thereupon vacate such his seat in the said Council.

And We do by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, will, ordain and grant, that the said Council of our said College shall have power and authority to frame and make Statutes, Rules, and Ordinances, touching and concerning the good government of the said College, the performance of Divine Service therein, the Studies, Lectures, Exercises, Degrees in Arts and Faculties, and all matters regarding the same; the residence and duties of the President of our said College; the number, residence and duties, of the Professors thereof; the management of the Revenues and Property of our said College; the salaries, stipends, provision and emoluments, of and for the President, Professors, Scholars, Officers and Servants thereof; the number and duties of such Officers and Servants; and also touching and concerning any other matter or thing which to them shall seem good, fit and useful, for the well-being and advancement of our said College, and agreeable to this our Charter; and also, from time to time, by any new Statutes, Rules or Ordinances, to revoke, renew, augment or alter, all, every, or any of the said Statutes, Rules and Ordinances, as to them shall seem meet and expedient: *Provided always*, that the said Statutes, Rules and Ordinances, or any of them, shall not be repugnant to the Laws and Statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of our said Province of Upper Canada, or to this our Charter: *Provided also*, that the said Statutes, Rules, and Ordinances, shall be subject to the approbation of the said

Visitor of our said College for the time being, and shall be forthwith transmitted to the said Visitor for that purpose; and that in case the said Visitor shall, for us and on our behalf, in writing, signify his disapprobation thereof within two years of the time of their being so made and framed, the same, or such part thereof as shall be disapproved of by the said Visitor, shall, from the time of such disapprobation being made known to the said Chancellor of our said College, be utterly void and of no effect, but otherwise shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Provided nevertheless, and We do hereby expressly save and reserve to Us, our Heirs and Successors, the power of reviewing, confirming or reversing, by any order or orders to be by Us or them made, in our or their Privy Council, all or any of the decisions, sentences or orders, so to be made as aforesaid by the said Visitor, for Us and on our behalf, in reference to the said Statutes, Rules and Ordinances, or any of them.

And We do further ordain and declare, that no Statute, Rule or Ordinance, shall be framed or made by the said College Council, touching the matters aforesaid, or any of them, excepting only such as shall be proposed for the consideration of the said Council by the Chancellor for the time being of our said College.

And We do require and enjoin the said Chancellor thereof, to consult with the President of our said College, and the next Senior Member of the said College Council, respecting all Statutes, Rules and Ordinances, to be proposed by him to the said Council, for their consideration.

And We do hereby, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, charge and command, that the Statutes, Rules or Ordinances, aforesaid, subject to the said provisions, shall be strictly and inviolably observed, kept and performed, from time to time, in full vigour and effect, under the penalties to be thereby or therein imposed or contained.

And We do further will, ordain and grant, that the said College shall be deemed and taken to be an University, and shall have and enjoy all such and the like privileges as are enjoyed by our Universities of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as far as the same are capable of being had or enjoyed, by virtue of these our Letters Patent; and that the Students in the said College shall have liberty and faculty of taking the degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor, in the several Arts and Faculties at the appointed times, and shall have liberty within themselves of performing all Scholastic Exercises, for the conferring such degrees, in such manner as shall be directed by the Statutes, Rules and Ordinances of the said College.

And We do further will, ordain and appoint, that no religious test or qualification shall be required of, or appointed for any persons admitted

or matriculated as Scholars within our said College, or of persons admitted to any degree in any Art or Faculty therein, save only that all persons admitted within our said College to any degree in Divinity, shall make such and the same declarations and subscriptions, and take such and the same oaths as are required of persons admitted to any degree of Divinity in our University of Oxford.

And We do further will, direct and ordain, that the Chancellor, President and Professors of our said College, and all persons admitted therein to the degree of Master of Arts, or to any degree in Divinity, Law or Medicine, and who, from the time of such their admission to such degree, shall pay the annual sum of Twenty Shillings, Sterling Money, for and towards the support and maintenance of the said College, shall be, and be deemed, taken and reputed, to be Members of the Convocation of the said University, and as such Members of the said Convocation shall have, exercise and enjoy, all such and the like privileges as are enjoyed by the Members of the Convocation of our University of Oxford, so far as the same are capable of being had and enjoyed, by virtue of these our Letters Patent, and consistently with the provisions thereof.

And We will, and by these Presents for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant and declare, that these our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall and may be good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual, in the Law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be taken, construed and adjudged, in the most favorable and beneficial sense, for the best advantage of the said Chancellor, President and Scholars of our said College, as well in our Courts of Record as elsewhere, and by all and singular Judges, Justices, Officers, Ministers and other Subjects whatsoever, of Us, our Heirs and Successors, any misrecital, non-recital, omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever, to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

In Witness whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself at Westminster, the Fifteenth day of March, in the Eighth year of Our Reign.

By writ of Privy Seal,

(Signed)

BATHURST.

AN ACT
TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF
THE
UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

[Passed 4th March, 1837.]

Charter of King's
College, recited.

Judges of King's
Bench shall be
Visitors of the
said College.

President, on any
future vacancy,
need not be the
Incumbent of any
ecclesiastical
office.

WHEREAS His late Majesty King George the Fourth, was graciously pleased to issue his Letters Patent, bearing date at Westminster, the Fifteenth day of March, in the eighth year of His Reign, in the words following:—"George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth: To all to whom these Presents shall come—Greeting; *Whereas* the establishment of a College within our Province of Upper Canada, in North America, for the education of Youth in the principles of Christian Religion, and for their instruction in the various branches of Science and Literature which are taught in our Universities in this Kingdom, would greatly conduce to the welfare of our said Province:" &c. &c. [Charter recited]. *And whereas*, certain alterations appear necessary to be made in the same, in order to meet the desire and circumstances of the Colony, and that the said Charter may produce the benefits intended: *Be it therefore enacted* by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and established by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,'" and by the authority of the same, That for and notwithstanding any thing in the said Charter contained, the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench shall, for and on behalf of the King, be Visitors of the said College, in the place and stead of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Quebec, for the time being, and that the President of the said University, on any future vacancy, shall be appointed by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, without requiring that he should be the Incumbent of any Ecclesiastical Office; and that the Members of the College Council, including the Chancellor

and President, shall be Twelve in number, of whom the Speakers of the two Houses of the Legislature of the Province, and His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General for the time being, shall be four, and the remainder shall consist of the five Senior Professors of Arts and Faculties of the said College, and of the Principal of the Minor or Upper Canada College; and in case there shall not at any time be five Professors as aforesaid in the said College, and until Professors shall be appointed therein, the Council shall be filled with Members to be appointed as in the said Charter is provided, except that it shall not be necessary that any Member of the College Council to be so appointed, or that any Member of the said College Council, or any Professor, to be at any time appointed, shall be a Member of the Church of England, or subscribe to any Articles of Religion other than a declaration that they believe in the authenticity and Divine Inspiration of the Old and New Testament, and in the doctrine of the Trinity; and further, that no religious test or qualification be required or appointed for any person admitted or matriculated as Scholars within the said College, or of persons admitted to any degree or faculty therein.

College Council to consist of twelve Members.

No Member of the College Council, or Professor of the University, need be a member of the Church of England.

No religious test required of students.

II. *And whereas*, it is expedient that the Minor or Upper Canada College, lately erected in the City of Toronto, should be incorporated with, and form an appendage of the University of King's College: *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Minor or Upper Canada College shall be incorporated with, and form an appendage of the University of King's College, and be subject to its jurisdiction and control.

Upper Canada College incorporated with the University of King's College.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Principal of the said Minor or Upper Canada College shall be appointed by the King, during His Majesty's pleasure.

Principal of Upper Canada College to be appointed by his Majesty during pleasure.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Vice-Principal and Tutors of the said Minor or Upper Canada College, shall be nominated by the Chancellor of the University of King's College, subject to the approval or disapproval of the Council thereof.

Vice Principal and Tutors of Upper Canada College to be nominated by the Chancellor of King's College, subject to the approval of the College Council.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Chancellor of the said University for the time being, to suspend or remove either the Vice-Principal or Tutors of the said Minor or Upper Canada College: *Provided*, that such suspension or removal be recommended by the Council of the said University, and the grounds of such suspension or removal recorded at length in the Books of the said Council.

Chancellor of King's College may suspend or remove Vice-Principal or Tutors of King's College.

LIST OF
UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE OFFICERS,

FROM 1828 TO 1843.

I. KING'S COLLEGE.

CHANCELLORS. — Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. 1828 — Sir John Colborne, K.C.B. 1829—Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.H. 1836—Sir George Arthur, K.C.H. 1838—Right Hon. Charles Poulett Thompson, 1840—Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B. 1842—Right Hon. Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B. 1843.

VISITORS UNDER THE ORIGINAL CHARTER.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Quebec, 1828—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal, 1836.

VISITORS UNDER THE AMENDED CHARTER.—The Hon. J. B. Robinson, 1837—The Hon. L. P. Sherwood, 1837—The Hon. J. B. Macaulay, 1837—The Hon. Jonas Jones, 1837—The Hon. A. McLean, 1837—The Hon. C. A. Hagerman, 1840.

PRESIDENT.—The Hon. & Venerable John Strachan, D.D. & LL.D., Archdeacon of York, 1828.

Council.

MEMBERS UNDER THE ORIGINAL CHARTER.—Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. 1828—Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. 1828—Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.H. 1836—CHANCELLORS. The Honourable and Venerable John Strachan, D.D. & LL.D., Archdeacon of York, 1828, PRESIDENT. The Hon. Sir W. Campbell, Chief Justice of Upper Canada, 1828—The Hon. Thos. Ridout, Surveyor General, 1828—The Rev. Thos. Phillips, D. D., Head Master of Royal Grammar School, 1828—John B. Robinson, Esq., Attorney General of Upper Canada, 1828—Henry John Boulton, Esq., Solicitor General of Upper Canada, 1828—Grant Powell, Esq., 1828—Christopher Widmer, Esq., 1829—The Hon. J. B. Robinson, Chief Justice of Upper Canada, 1829—Henry J. Boulton, Esq., Attorney General of Upper Canada, 1829—The Rev. J. H. Harris, D.D., Principal of Upper Canada College, 1830—R. S. Jameson, Esq., Attorney General of Upper Canada, 1834—The Hon. R. S. Jameson, Vice-Chancellor of Court of Chancery, 1837.

MEMBERS UNDER THE AMENDED CHARTER :

Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.H. 1837—Sir George Arthur, K.C.H. 1838—Right Hon. Charles Poulett Thompson, 1840—Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B. 1842—Right Hon. Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, Bart. G.C.B. 1843—**CHANCELLORS.** The Hon. and Right Rev. John Strachan, D.D. & LL.D. Lord Bishop of Toronto, **PRESIDENT.**

Speakers of Legislative Council—The Hon. J. B. Robinson, 1837—The Hon. J. Jones 1839—The Hon. R. S. Jameson, 1841.

Speakers of House of Assembly—The Hon. Sir A. N. MacNab, 1837—The Hon. A. Cuvillier, 1841.

Attorneys General—Christopher A. Hagerman, Esq., 1837—The Hon. W. H. Draper, 1840—The Hon. Robert Baldwin, 1842.

Solicitors General—The Hon. W. H. Draper, 1837—The Hon. Robert Baldwin, 1840—The Hon. J. E. Small, 1842.

Professors—The Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., **VICE-PRESIDENT**, Professor of Classics, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres and Logic—The Rev. James Beaven, D.D., Professor of Divinity, Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy—Richard Potter, Esq., M. A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—Henry H. Croft, Esq., Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy—Wm. C. Gwynne, Esq., M. B., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, 1843.

Principals of Upper Canada College—The Rev. J. H. Harris, D.D. 1837—The Rev. John McCaul, LL.D. 1839.

Temporary Members—The Hon. R. S. Jameson, 1837—The Hon. R. B. Sullivan, 1837—The Hon. W. Allan, 1837—The Hon. John Macaulay, 1837—The Hon. John S. Macaulay, 1837—The Hon. L. P. Sherwood, 1842—The Rev. H. J. Grasett, B. A. 1842—Christopher Widmer, Esq., 1842.

BURSAR.—The Hon. Joseph Wells, 1828.

REGISTRARS.—James Givens, Esq., 1828—The Hon. George Markland, 1828.

BURSARS & REGISTRARS—The Hon. Joseph Wells, 1833—Henry Boys, Esq., M. D., 1839.

PROFESSORS NOT MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.—John King, Esq., M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, 1843—Wm. H. Blake, Esq., B.A., Professor of Law and Jurisprudence, 1843—William Beaumont, Esq., M.R.C.S.L., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery, 1843—George Herrick, Esq., M.D., Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, 1843—Wm. B. Nicol, Esq., Professor of Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Botany,

1843—Henry B. Sullivan, Esq., M.R.C.S.L., Professor of Practical Anatomy, and Curator of the Anatomical and Pathological Museum, 1843.

ESQUIRE BEDEL.—Wm. Cayley, Esq., M.A.

SOLICITOR.—The Hon. J. E. Small, Solicitor General of Upper Canada.

ARCHITECT.—Mr. Young.

BURSAR'S CLERKS.—Mr. Hawkins.—Mr. Cochrane.—Mr. Tinecombe.

YEOMAN BEDEL.—Daniel Orris.

SUPERINTENDENT OF GROUNDS.—John Wedd.

ATTENDANT ON Professor of Natural Philosophy—James Patterson.

“ “ Professor of Chemistry—P. Marling.

“ “ Curator of Museum—James Cody.

MESSANGER.—William Morrow.

PORTERS.—Æneus Bell & William Davidson.

II. UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

PRINCIPALS.—The Rev. J. H. Harris, D.D. 1829—The Rev. John McCaul, LL.D. 1839.

VICE-PRINCIPAL.—The Rev. Thos. Phillips, D.D. 1829.

MATHEMATICAL MASTER.—The Rev. Charles Dade, M. A. 1829.

FIRST CLASSICAL MASTER.—The Rev. Charles Mathews, M.A. 1829.

MATHEMATICAL MASTER.—The Rev. George Maynard, M. A. 1838.

SECOND CLASSICAL MASTER.—The Rev. Wm. Boulton, B.A. 1829—The Rev. George Maynard, M. A. 1835—Mr. Barron, 1838.

THIRD CLASSICAL MASTER.—Mr. Barron, 1834—Rev. Henry Scadding, M.A. 1838.

FRENCH MASTER.—Mr. De la Haye. 1829.

FIRST ENGLISH MASTERS AND COLLECTORS.—Mr. Barber, 1829—Mr. Duffy, 1839.

MASTERS OF PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—Mr. Padfield, 1830—Mr. Kent, 1833—Mr. Cosens, 1838.

SECOND ENGLISH MASTER.—Mr. Duffy, 1834—Mr. Thompson, 1839.

FIRST DRAWING MASTER.—Mr. Howard, 1833.

SECOND DRAWING MASTER.—Mr. Drewry, 1829.—Mr. Saunders, 1833—Mr. Young, 1834—Mr. Hamilton, 1839.

MASTERS OF BOARDING HOUSE.—Mr. Morgan, 1831—Mr. Kent, 1833—Mr. Cosens, 1838.

MATRONS.—Mrs. Morgan—Mrs. Fenwick—Mrs. Cosens.

MESSANGER.—Samuel Alderdice.

NOTES.

Page 1. (1) The account of "the ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone," given in the preceding pages, is almost wholly an extract from the Supplement to "The Church" newspaper, which was drawn up and printed with so great despatch, as to appear on the following Monday.

Page 1. (2) Formerly a pupil, and now Classical Master in Upper Canada College. The Sermon has been published, at the Herald office, under the title of "The Eastern Oriel opened."

Page 4. (1) For the Translations of the Greek and Latin compositions, which were read at different parts of the day, the reader is indebted to the accomplished editor of the Church newspaper, John Kent, Esq., formerly one of the Masters of Upper Canada College.

Page 6. (1) The site, selected for the quadrangle, is on an elevation in the beautiful park belonging to the University, a short distance from the city, with which it communicates by two avenues, bordered with plantations,—one leading to Lot Street, seven-eighths of a mile in length; the other leading to Yonge Street, about half the length of the former. The principal entrance is at the Lot Street avenue, which faces the main building.

Page 6. (2) The day was observed throughout the city and suburbs as a holiday—there was a general suspension of business—and all classes seemed desirous of participating in the joy of the auspicious ceremony. It has been supposed that the number present exceeded ten thousand.

Page 7. (1) The number here accommodated was fifteen hundred.

Page 11. (1) Composed by the Rev. John Clarke Crosthwaite, M.A., Dean's Vicar of the Cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin.

Page 11. (2) Member of the College Council, and formerly one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench.

Page 11. (3) Member of the College Council, and formerly President of the Upper Canada Bank.

A LIST OF THE COINS, &c., DEPOSITED IN THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE, ON THE 23RD DAY OF APRIL, 1842.

		<i>Date.</i>
Gold	Jacobus	James I.
Silver	Three-pence	Charles II. 1679
Brass	Half-penny	James II. 1689
Copper ...	Do.	William and Mary ... 1692
Silver	Shilling	Anne 1711
Gold	Quarter Guinea	George I. 1718
Silver	Shilling	George II. 1745
Gold	Guinea	George III. 1790
Do.	Half-Guinea	Do. 1818

Silver	Crown Piece	George III.....	1820
Do.	Shilling	Do.	1787
Do.	Do.	Do.	1817
Do.	Three-pence	Do.	1762
Copper ..	Penny.....	Do.	1807
Do.	Half-penny	Do.	1807
Silver	Shilling	George IV	1826
Do.	Six-pence	Do.	1825
Do.	Penny.....	Do.	1825
Do.	Half-crown	William IV.	1834
Do.	Shilling	Do.	1834
Do.	Six-pence	Do.	1834
Gold	Sovereign	Victoria	1839
Silver	Shilling	Do.	1839
Do.	Six-pence	Do.	1839
Do.	Four-Pence	Do.	1838

Dollar note of the Bank of Upper Canada.

A Hebrew Testament.

A Greek Testament.

An English Testament.

The Amended Charter of the University.

The Church Newspaper, No. 42, Vol. 5, dated 23rd April, 1842.

Upper Canada College Register, 1839.

Upper Canada College Register, 1840.

Page 12. (1) Ex officio member of the College Council.

Page 13. (1) Speaker of the Legislative Council, and ex officio member of the College Council.

Page 17. (1) George Gurnett, Esq., acted as Marshal of the day, and under his judicious direction, the most perfect order was maintained, and the prescribed arrangements strictly observed.

Page 18. (1) The following is a list of the guests, invited to meet his Excellency the Chancellor :—The Lord Bishop of Toronto, President of the University ; The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Macaulay, Mr. Justice Jones, Mr. Justice Mc Lean, and Mr. Justice Hagerman, Visitors of the University ; The Speaker of the Legislative Council, The Hon. R. S. Jameson—The Attorney General, The Hon. W. H. Draper—The Hon. Wm. Allan, The Hon. J. S. Macaulay, The Hon. L. P. Sherwood, and the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B.A., Members of the College Council ; Dr. Boys, Bursar ; Wm. Cayley, Esq., M.A., Esquire Bedel ; Hon. J. E. Small, Solicitor ; T. Young, Esq., Architect ; The Hon. H. Sherwood, Mayor of the City ; The Hon. J. H. Dunn, M.P.P. for the City ; T. W. C. Murdoch, Esq., Chief Secretary, Capt. Jones, A.D.C., Captain Talbot, A.D.C., The Hon. W. Cholmondeley, A.D.C., Captain Bagot, R.N., Private Secretary, Captain Harper, R. N., *Traveller Steam Boat* ; Lt.-Col. Spark, 93d Highlanders ; Lt.-Col. Forlong, 43rd Light Infantry ; Captain Storey, R.A. ; Dep. Com. Gen. Robinson ; Major Magrath, 1st Incorporated Dragoons ; Dr. Widmer, President of Medical Board ; Frederick Widder, Esq., Commissioner of Canada Company ; G. P. Ridout, Esq., President of Board of Trade ; Wm. Wakefield, Esq., President of St. George's Society ; Alex. Dixon, Esq.,

President of St. Patrick's Society; Mr. Justice Mc Lean, President of St. Andrew's Society; T. G. Ridout, Esq., D. G. M., Masonic Society; Rev. George Maynard, M. A., Math. Master U. C. College; John Kent, Esq., formerly Master U. C. College; George Gurnett, Esq., Marshal of the Day.

Page 18. (2) The entertainment was under the special superintendence of Mr. Barron and Mr. Cosens, Masters of the College, whilst the Plan of the tables, &c., was furnished by Mr. Howard, Drawing Master in the Institution. The ex-pupils (including several distinguished members of the bar) volunteered their assistance in waiting on their youthful successors.

Page 26. (1) His Excellency subsequently presented the pupils, who had recited the verses, with tokens of his approbation—Draper, with a copy of Pine's Horace; and Bethune, with a copy of the Grenville Homer.

Page 27. (1) "We scarcely ever heard either in England, or on this continent, so perfect a specimen of pulpit eloquence."—*Church*, April 25, 1842.

Page 28. (1) Formerly the Chamber of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada.

Page 29. (1) Formerly the Hall of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada.

Page 29. (2) The following communication was received from the Civic authorities, in answer to the invitation.

The Mayor presents his respects to the President and Vice President of the University of King's College, and begs to state, that their invitation to the members of the Corporation to be present at the opening of the University on the 8th instant, was laid before the Common Council at its last meeting, upon which they unanimously passed a resolution, a copy of which the Mayor has now the honour to enclose.

Toronto, June 6, 1843.

RESOLUTION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
TORONTO, ADOPTED JUNE 5, 1843.

Resolved, That the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Councilmen of this City accept with pleasure the invitation to attend on the eighth day of June instant, the opening of the University of King's College, from the President and Vice President thereof; and that it will afford the Mayor and members of the Corporation the highest gratification to witness an event, which they deem not only so auspicious to their fellow-citizens, but as tending to promote the most happy results and lasting benefits to the entire Province; and that they proceed in a body from the City Hall at the appointed hour; and that the note of invitation be entered upon the Journals, with this resolution.

Page 31. (1) The gown of the undergraduates is the same as that worn by the Pensioners of Clare Hall, Cambridge,—the society, of which the Rev. Dr. Harris, the first Principal of Upper Canada College, had been a member.

Page 31. (2) Of the Students admitted on this occasion, twenty-two were members of the United Church of England and Ireland—one a member of the Church of Rome—one of the Church of Scotland—one a Congregationalist—and one a Baptist.

Preparing for Publication.

THE INAUGURAL LECTURES

DELIVERED BY

THE PROFESSORS OF

The University of King's College,

TORONTO.